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27 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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27 MAY 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

USSR's Kapitsa on U.S. Bases in Philippines (XINHUA, 29 Apr 86)	1
Soviet, Afghan Premiers Hold Talks in Moscow (XINHUA, 22 Apr 86)	2
Briefs Support for Afghanistan	3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Korean Workers Party Delegation Visits Jilin (XINHUA Domestic Service, 2 Apr 86)	4
Japanese Rallies Mark Constitution Anniversary (XINHUA, 3 Mar 86)	5
Briefs Northern Territorial Issue	6
Joint Development of Fighter	6
Delegation Arrives in Tianjin	6

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan Adopts Program Stressing Domestic Demand (XINHUA, 1 May 86)	7
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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada Aids Management Training of Chinese (XINHUA, 25 Apr 86)	8
RIBAO Hails Latin American Statement (RENMIN RIBAO, 8 Apr 86)	9

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Deng Liqun Addresses Translators Meeting (Qu Zhihong; XINHUA Domestic Service, 26 Apr 86)	11
Radio Lecture on Deportation of Foreigners (Beijing Domestic Service, 29 Apr 86)	12
Justice Ministry Notes Low Repeat Rate for Criminals (CHINA DAILY, 30 Apr 86)	14
Deng Liqun Attends Literary Meeting, Forums (XINHUA Domestic Service, various dates)	16
Presents Literature Prizes, by Li Guangru, Zhuo Peirong	16
Cuts Ribbon for National Book Show, by Li Guangru	16
Addresses Book Review Forum, by Li Guangru	17
Report on National Confucius Symposia (Sun Kaitai; LIAOWANG, 24 Feb 86)	18
International Confucius Symposium Planned (XINHUA, 26 Apr 86)	23
Literary Editors Discuss Drop in Subscriptions (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 28 Apr 86)	24
Xi Zhongxun Praises Quangdong's Publishing Work (Li Guangru; XINHUA Domestic Service, 23 Apr 86)	25
National Book Show Attracts Eager Crowd (XINHUA, 20 Apr 86)	26
Reportage on National Legal Knowledge Drive (XINHUA, 27 Apr 86; XINHUA Domestic Service, 28 Apr 86)	27
New 5-Year Program Underway	27
Justice Minister Comments	28

Reportage on Education for Minority Nationalities (XINHUA, 29 Apr 86; CHINA DAILY, 30 Apr 86)	31
Enters New Development Stage	31
Minority Education To Improve, by Zhu Ling	31
Briefs	
Yang Shangkun, Others Mourn PLA Veteran	34
Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping Mourn Veteran	34
Yang Shangkun, Others at Sichuan Opera	34
Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun Attend Exhibit	34
Buddhist Temple Restoration	35
Veteran Nurses To Be Honored	35
Inscription Honors Meng Tai	35
College Enrollment	36
Lower Cost College Textbooks	36
Volunteers for Remote Areas	36
Doctorate Studies	36

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Reportage on Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Session (JIEFANG RIBAO, 30 Apr 86)	37
New Leaders Named	37
Work Report Approved	37
Briefs	
Congress Presidium Meeting	38
People's Congress Session in Shandong	38
Learning From Model Worker Speech	38
New CPPCC Chairman Elected	39
Retired Educational Workers Association Meets	39

SOUTHWEST REGION

CPC Officials Speak at Political, Legal Work Meeting (Xizang Regional Service, 21, 22 Apr 86)	40
Gyanincain Norbu	40
Comrade Raidi	41
Xizang Holds Public Security Work Conference (Xizang Regional Service, 27 Apr 86)	43
Xizang Meeting of Chief Procurators Ends (Xizang Regional Service, 28 Apr 86)	44

Xizang Holds Discipline Inspection Meeting (Xizang Regional Service, 21 Apr 86)	45
XIZANG RIBAO Marks Thirtieth Founding Anniversary (Xizang Regional Service, 22 Apr 86)	47
Training of Local Teachers Urged for Xizang (XINHUA, 2 May 86)	48
XINHUA Profiles Sichuan College Students (XINHUA, 2 May 86)	49

NORTH REGION

Cadres Undergo Tempering at Grassroots Level (Editorial; HEBEI RIBAO, 22 Feb 86)	50
Hebei's Xing Chongzhi on Rural Grassroots Work (Xing Chongzhi; HEBEI RIBAO, 13 Apr 86)	52
Leading Cadres Held Crucial to Rectifying Party Style (Han Licheng; HEBEI RIBAO, 1 Mar 86)	62
Nei Monggol Holds Preparatory Meeting for People's Congress (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 29 Apr 86)	65
Nei Monggol CPPCC Opens Fourth Session (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 28 Apr 86)	66
Shi Shengrong, Others Attend	66
Official Delivers Work Report	67
Briefs	
Model Workers Forum	68
Wuhai's First CPC Congress	68
Shanxi Respect to Hunan PLA Leader	68
Hebei Changes Prefectural, City Districts	68
Tianjin Supplementary CPPCC Members	69

NORTHWEST REGION

Ningxia Meeting on Strengthening Political, Legal Work (NINGXIA RIBAO, 10 Apr 86)	70
Gansu Congress Session Adopts Decision (Gansu Provincial Service, 28 Apr 86)	74
Gansu Holds CYL Grassroots Work Conference (Gansu Provincial Service, 29 Apr 86)	75

Shaanxi Leaders Help Rehabilitate Victim of Injustice (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 18 Apr 86)	76
Xinjiang Holds Mobilization Meeting on Nationality Unity (Xinjiang Regional Service, 29 Apr 86)	78
Xinjiang Commends County for Nationality Solidarity (Xinjiang Regional Service, 4 May 86)	79
Shaanxi Issues Instructions on Education for Youths (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 3 May 86)	81
Briefs	
Conclusion of CPPCC Session	83

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Hong Xuezhi Inspects PLA Units in Anhui (Anhui Provincial Service, 26 Apr 86)	84
Shenyang Military Region Leaders Take Legal Exam (Li Yuezhui; XINHUA Domestic Service, 24 Apr 86)	85
Briefs	
Ex-Servicemen Find Employment	86
Jiangxi People's Defense Works	86
Jinan Commander Attends Ceremony	86
Nanjing Commander Visits Exhibition	86

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

Ba Yi: Raid on Libya Shows U.S. 'Ferocious' Nature (Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China, 24 Apr 86)	87
Briefs	
Canceling Yang Dezhi's U.S. Visit	89

TAIWAN

Officials Meet With Philippine Presidential Envoy (CNA, 2, 6 May 86)	90
Li Teng-hui Offers Agricultural Aid	90
Yu Kuo-hwa Meets Envoy	91

SOVIET UNION

USSR'S KAPITSA ON U.S. BASES IN PHILIPPINES

OW291902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union will hold the Philippines on its pledge not to allow any nuclear weapon to be stored in the U.S. military bases on its soil, the Philippine News Agency quoted visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa as saying today.

Kapitsa told a press conference that his country's stand has "always been against foreign bases." Asked about the Soviet naval bases in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, Kapitsa claimed that "these are not bases."

The United States maintains two military bases in the Philippines, the Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base, which are considered the biggest U.S. bases overseas.

Referring to the Soviet Union's relationship with the Asian-Pacific region, Kapitsa said the Soviet Union proposes an extensive exchange of views among all interested countries in the region on the establishment of equitable, mutually beneficial and steady cooperation in the economic, technological, scientific and cultural fields.

Kapitsa said his visit to the Philippines is "to convey the greetings and best wishes of the Soviet leaders" to President Corazon Aquino and to the Philippine Government.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister, who arrived in the island country on 24 April, met the Philippine president yesterday and invited her to visit Moscow.

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CSO: 4000/258

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET, AFGHAN PREMIERS HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

OW221033 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Several days before the seventh round of Pakistani-Afghan "proximity" talks in Geneva, the Soviet Union Monday repeated its pledge to give more military and economic aid to the Kabul Government, supported by about 118,000 Soviet troops.

Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov made the pledge during his talks with visiting Afghan Premier Soltan Ali Keshtmand, who arrived in Moscow Monday for discussions expected to center on a new draft proposal on withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan, according to the Soviet News Agency TASS.

"The Soviet Union would like that substantial progress be achieved already this year for reaching a political settlement" to the Afghan issue, he said, but he did not mention concrete steps and conditioned any progress to an end of alleged foreign interference in the Afghan internal affairs.

The Soviet Union has had an estimated 118,000 soldiers in Afghanistan since 1979, a major topic at the indirect talks between neighboring Pakistan and Afghanistan, scheduled to begin on 4 May in Geneva.

The two sides have been holding the talks under UN auspices because Pakistan refuses to recognize the Kabul Government.

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CSO: 4000/258

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN--Moscow, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The leading Soviet party and government bodies today expressed the intention to continue their support for the Afghan regime led by Babrak Karmal in a telegram greeting the eighth anniversary of the "April Revolution" of Afghanistan. The message said that the Soviet Union supports the Karmal regime's policy of a "political settlement" of the Afghanistan issue. But it did not mention when to withdraw the Soviet troops from the country. Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, told Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of Afghanistan, who visited the Soviet Union several days ago, that the Soviet Union will continue to aid Afghanistan politically, economically and militarily. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/258

NORTHEAST ASIA

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION VISITS JILIN

OW040453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1853 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Changchun, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Jilin provincial CPC Committee, the WRK's North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee delegation arrived by train this morning in Changchun City on a 1-day friendly visit to Jilin Province. Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the Jilin provincial CPC Committee, and Fan Yeben, deputy secretary of the Changchun City Party committee, welcomed the Korean guests at the railway station.

Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, met the delegation head Kim Sun-chol and delegation members and had a cordial and friendly talk with them this afternoon. The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee held a welcoming banquet for the visiting Korean delegation in the evening.

Following their arrival in Changchun City, the Korean guests visited the Changchun film studio and the No 1 motor vehicle plant. They will also visit Siping City, Jilin City and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture.

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CSO: 4005/655

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE RALLIES MARK CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW031907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 3 May (XINHUA)--Japanese political parties and mass organizations today held rallies on meetings to either support or demand a revision of the present state constitution, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the document coming into effect.

The present constitution went into effect 3 May, 1947, to replace the 1887 "Meiji" constitution which gave absolute power to the emperor.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) called for the revision of the constitution, saying it was imposed upon Japan by the allied troops after World War II.

Former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi also made a statement today in support of revising the constitution.

However, opposition parties such as the Socialist Party of Japan, the Komei Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan defended the constitution, saying it is a constitution of peace and democracy.

They also criticized the Nakasone cabinet and the LDP for expanding the Japanese military and for planning to call elections for upper and lower houses of the Diet (Parliament) on the same day before the "irrational distribution" of Diet seats is changed. They said this "irrational distribution" of Diet seats violates the constitution.

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CSO: 4000/257

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

NORTHERN TERRITORIAL ISSUE--Tokyo, 7 May (XINHUA)--Japan will not upgrade its trade with the Soviet Union until there is breakthrough on the issue of the northern islands, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today. According to the KYODO News Service, Nakasone made this remark during a meeting with Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Kohl stayed in Tokyo after attending the economic summit of seven major industrialized countries. Japan has repeatedly demanded the return of its four northern islands taken by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. Kohl and Nakasone also discussed east-west relations and bilateral issues. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /9738

JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF FIGHTER--Tokyo, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Ranking U.S. and Japanese military officials have for the first time discussed matters on developing jointly a new type of supporting fighter (FSX), a local newspaper today quoted government sources as disclosing. The FSX would be a new generation of fighter with which Japan would equip its air self-defense force. The talks were held between ranking officials from Japan's air self-defense force and those of the U.S. defense department who accompanied Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Japan early this month. It was reported that during their discussion, the Japanese asked the United States to cooperate by providing necessary information and other data materials and the Americans agreed. The two sides would meet in the future for further consultation on the matter, the report said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW] /9738

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TIANJIN--A five-member DPRK delegation headed by Han Sang-kyu, Procurator General of the DPRK Procurator's Office, arrived in Tianjin Municipality on 1 April while on a tour. That evening Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and secretary of the municipal Political Science and Law Commission, received Han Sang-kyu and his entourage at the guest house. Attending the reception were Wang Yongchen, deputy secretary of the municipal Political Science and Law Commission and president of the municipal Higher People's Court; Liang Guoqing, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; Chang Wei, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorial Branch; and Gen Jianhua, director of the municipal Foreign Affairs Office. Wang Xiaoguang, deputy procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, also arrived in Tianjin accompanying the delegation. [Excerpts] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /9738

CSO: 4005/655

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

JAPAN ADOPTS PROGRAM STRESSING DOMESTIC DEMAND

OW011120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, 1 May (XINHUA)--The cabinet has adopted an outline of programs that stresses the need to switch Japan's export-oriented economy to one propelled by domestic demand, the local press reported today.

The package for domestic demand stimulation measures calls for steps to promote housing construction and to adopt a shorter work week.

Statistics show that many Japanese work five-and-a-half to six days a week, and take an average of only five days of vacation time each year. The average Japanese office worker gets about two weeks' vacation time.

The cabinet outline, coinciding with international labor day, also promises more paid vacation time. The package was presented last month to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa in hopes of paring Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States and its trading partners in western Europe.

Japan's trade imbalance with the United States last year reached a record U.S.\$49.7 billion and that with west European nations was U.S.\$12.6 billion.

The Maekawa outline reportedly has drawn criticism from within Nakasone's own ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Critics oppose some provisions, such as the recommendation to abolish tax exemptions on savings of up to three million yen (about \$17,647). However, government sources said the cabinet has called for a "review" of the tax exemption system.

According to press reports, at next week's Tokyo Summit Prime Minister Nakasone would elaborate--in the light of the cabinet outline--the measures his government will take to boost domestic demand.

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CSO: 4000/257

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADA AIDS MANAGEMENT TRAINING OF CHINESE

OW252012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Shanghai, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Canadian colleges have enrolled 119 Chinese teachers and students on management-study courses over the past 3 years, a Sino-Canadian meeting here was told today.

Meanwhile, 50 Canadian management experts have opened 24 courses in China during the period.

Under a Sino-Canadian cooperative development program, Canada has been providing professional management training since 1983 for teachers and students from eight Chinese universities, including Qinghua and Nankai.

The Canadian Government has provided 12 million Canadian dollars (about 27,600,000 yuan) for the management training program.

Universities in both countries have also launched joint management graduate courses, the participants at the meeting were told.

Canada has provided Chinese universities and colleges with books and teaching facilities, and the cooperative program is to be continued.

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CSO: 4000/257

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RIBAO HAILS LATIN AMERICAN STATEMENT

HK120511 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 86 p 7

[Short commentary: "The Wish of the Latin American People"]

[Text] On 5 April, a special meeting of the Latin America parliament has unanimously adopted the "Guatemala Statement" which denounces the intervention of a certain big power and the violation of the sovereignty of Latin American countries. The statement solemnly declared that "if a certain country in Central America remains a target of armed intervention in spite of all peace efforts, the Latin American parliament will act to defend the independence and freedom of that invaded country." This once again demonstrates the will of the Latin American countries to resolutely oppose external intervention, especially armed intervention in the affairs of Central America. It reflects the wishes of the people in Latin American countries to solve the problems of Central America in a peaceful way.

As we all know, in order to achieve a peaceful solution of the Central American disputes, the Latin American countries of the Contadora Group and the Lima Group have done much work. Many principles put forward by the Contadora Group have been accepted by Central American countries. In January this year, the foreign ministers of the five Central American countries issued the "Guatemala Statement," expressing their support for the "(Carawaleda) statement" issued by the Contadora Group and the Lima Group. They reiterated their desire to achieve peace and stability in this region through the signing of a "program for peace and cooperation in Central America" so as to bring about new prospects for the peace process in Central America. The Contadora Group is making new progress and surmounting numerous difficulties. Its efforts have won extensive praise from Latin American countries and the world community. The peace efforts of the Contadoar Group have also won support from more and more countries in Latin America. If this tendency continues, Central America's problems will be solved in a reasonable manner.

However, the U.S. Government is opposing the peace efforts of the Latin America countries and is trying hard to obstruct the peace mediation efforts of the Contadora Group. It has refused to resume talks with the Nicaraguan Government, and at the same time has urged the U.S. Congress to approve \$100 million in aid to the contras in Nicaragua. Moreover, the U.S. Army is continuing to carry out extensive military exercises in the Central

American region. The statement of the Latin America parliament points out that the direct and indirect intervention actions of countries outside this region and the hegemonist ambition of some big powers have aggravated the crisis in Central America.

The intervention of some big powers has worsened the Central America situation and has cast an ominous pall over peace efforts in Central America. The actions of the big powers are very unpopular. Coinciding with the Latin American parliament, the foreign ministers of 13 Latin American countries met in Panama to discuss ways to achieve a peaceful solution to the Central American disputes. These actions represent the wishes of the people of Latin America. At the same time, they also show that it will be more and more difficult for the big powers, who try to impose their will on other nations, to manipulate Central American countries and meddle in their affairs. Under these circumstances, it is very stupid to continue going against the trend and doing what is unpopular.

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CSO: 4005/655

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES TRANSLATORS MEETING

OW271041 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Qu Zhihong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--"Translators are endowed by the times with the sacred mission of absorbing the splendid cultures and advanced technologies of the world's countries and making them serve China's socialist modernization." Deng Liqun expressed his expectations of China's translators in his speech at the closing ceremony of the first national congress of the Chinese Association of Translators today.

He said: "Influenced by translated works in the field of natural sciences and literature, many people of our age were able to take the revolutionary road. China's translators have really played an unfathomable role in spreading revolutionary ideas. Therefore, their standing in the history of the Chinese revolution should be duly recognized."

He encouraged translators working at various work posts to introduce the world's noted academic works by translating them. He said that, through efforts, we should strive to publish all the world's noted works in Chinese.

Nearly 400 representatives from 29 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions throughout the country, as well as from Hong Kong and Macao, exchanged their work experiences at the congress.

Zhu Houze, director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, also addressed the congress. He said: In our contemporary world no single country can monopolize or claim for itself all outstanding ideological and cultural achievements. Therefore, we should adopt the outstanding historical and cultural legacies of all countries and nations of the world, as well as the most advanced sciences and technologies of the contemporary world, and, in light of our national characteristics and the need of the times, create a new socialist culture reflecting distinctive Chinese characteristics and style and the features of the times.

Jiang Chunfang, president of the Chinese Association of Translators, delivered a report in which he reviewed the work done by Chinese translators in the past 30 years and more.

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CSO: 4005/674

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RADIO LECTURE ON DEPORTATION OF FOREIGNERS

OW291421 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0045 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Listeners, we now broadcast the 37th lecture on general knowledge of the criminal law: A Talk on Deportation.

Deportation is a step taken in accordance with the criminal law to make [a foreigner] leave the territory of China. It applies only to a foreigner who has committed a crime while in China. The foreigner referred to here means a person possessing the nationality of a certain foreign country or a person having no nationality.

Article 30 of the Criminal Law of China states: Deportation may be applied in an independent or supplementary manner to a foreigner who commits a crime. China is a sovereign state acting independently and on its own. China's Criminal Law is applicable to the criminal responsibility of any foreigner committing a crime in China, except in the case of one accorded diplomatic privileges or diplomatic immunity, where the problem is solved through diplomatic channels. Therefore, all steps taken in accordance with China's Criminal Law are also applicable to such foreigners. In addition, when it is determined to the basis of the nature and circumstances of a crime that such foreigners' continued residence in China would harm the interests of our country and people, the Criminal Law step of deportation may also be applicable to expelling them from Chinese territory in order to prevent them from continuing their criminal activities in China.

It is stipulated in Article 30 of the criminal law that deportation may be applied in an independent or supplementary manner. Deportation is applied in an independent manner in the case of foreigners whose criminal acts are not very serious. It is applied in a supplementary manner in the case of foreigners whose criminal acts are serious and call for the imposition of a sentence in accordance with the law. The actual deportation, when applied in an independent manner, should be carried out immediately after the decision on deportation has legally taken effect. When applied in a supplementary manner, it should be carried out after the principle sentence has been completed.

There is another point meriting attention. As stipulated in Article 30 of the criminal law, deportation may be, not should be, applied to a foreigner who commits a crime. In other words, deportation is not necessarily applied to every foreigner who has committed a crime. This is because the application of deportation to a foreigner having committed a crime is not merely a question of applicability of the criminal law. It is also a question involving China's relations with a foreign country. Therefore, it is necessary to take into consideration not only of the nature and circumstances of a crime and the condition of the criminal but also relations between China and the foreign countries concerned, and the situation of international struggle when deciding whether the criminal law step of deportation is applicable to a foreigner who has committed a crime.

In the case of foreigners with diplomatic prerogative and immunity, who have committed a crime in China, the question of their criminal responsibilities should be settled through diplomatic channels. Settlement may be in the form of a suggestion to the foreign country concerned that it handle the case in accordance with the law. It may also be in the form of declaring the foreigner persona non grata and ordering him to leave China within a prescribed time. In the case of a serious crime, it may be in the form of a government announcement of the foreigner's deportation, and so on.

Let us use a concrete case as an example. On the evening of 15 January 1974, several diplomats of a foreign country secretly met with their special agents and exchanged information with the latter under the Xida He Bridge at Beihuan Dong Road in a spying activity. They were arrested on the spot by China's public security personnel and militiamen. Caught red-handed with undeniable evidence, these five foreigners engaged in the activities of spies in the disguise of diplomats were declared by the Chinese Government as persona non grata on 19 January the same year and were immediately deported the same day. To use the status of a diplomat to carry out spying activities in China is a serious criminal act. The action taken by the Chinese Government to announce their immediate deportation not only represented a telling blow at the sabotage activities perpetrated by these criminals, but also safeguarded China's sovereignty and the dignity of the law.

The above has been the 37th lecture on general knowledge of the criminal law, to talk on deportation which was written by (Bao Shengxing) of the Supreme People's Court.

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CSO: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUSTICE MINISTRY NOTES LOW REPEAT RATE FOR CRIMINALS

HK300443 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by CHINA DAILY staff reporter]

[Text] Only 6 percent of China's ex-prisoners commit new crimes, a Justice Ministry official said, quoting the results of a recent survey.

The percentage, among the lowest in the world according to police, shows a continuing drop from previous years.

More than 23,300 ex-convicts were interviewed. They were selected at random in 20 provinces, cities and autonomous regions across the country. Of those who responded to the survey, 1,425 had committed new offenses. The official said the figures show that corrective measures used by China's prisons are highly successful.

Prisoners are usually required to take part in productive labor in prison-run factories or farms in addition to receiving cultural, technical and legal education. So far, more than 70 percent of China's prisoners have undertaken such training, which makes them more attractive to employers after their release.

The official said another factor for the low percentage of former inmates committing new crimes is that special groups composed of teachers, police and retired workers have been set up in recent years to help ex-prisoners.

Many ex-prisoners have won promotion to senior jobs or have been named advanced workers in both urban and rural enterprises. Chinese experts on the reform of prisoners said that prison itself is the starting point for persuading convicts to turn over a new leaf and for preventing them from committing new crimes.

Last August, the relatives of prisoners and local police in Shanghai began for the first time to aid prison officials to reform the jailed criminals. The method, utilizing parole was first adopted by a branch reform camp in Shanghai. It has been drawing increasing attention.

The number one Reform-Through-Labor Department in Shanghai signed an agreement with a police station in Hongkou District to join forces in reforming criminals. The agreement said the two sides should recognize their own responsibilities in helping the inmates.

While prisoners inside are educated to ponder ways to turn over a new leaf and break their former habits, they also get a chance to reunite with their family members during festivals on condition that they show remorse and are willing to start a new life.

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CSO: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG LIQUN ATTENDS LITERARY MEETING, FORUMS

Presents Literature Prizes

OW170349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Article by reporters Li Guangru and Zhuo Peirong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--A meeting was held here this afternoon to present the first "People's Literature Prizes."

Amid the strains of lively music, Deng Liqun, Wang Shoudao, Wang Renzhong, Huang Hua, and Lei Jieqiong presented bronze plates to the authors of 13 prizewinning novels.

The "People's Literature Prizes" were set up this year by the People's Literature Publishing House, the biggest of its kind in our country, as it is celebrating its 35th founding anniversary.

Cuts Ribbon for National Book Show

OW212121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Li Guangru]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--An unprecedented grand event of China's publishing circles--the national book exhibition--opened this morning in the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, cut the ribbon for the opening ceremony. In the front exhibition hall was an inscription written by Comrade Chen Yun for this book exhibition, which reads: "Turn out More Good Books To Serve the People Wholeheartedly." Vice Chairman Yan Jici also wrote an inscription for the book show. It reads: "Carry on the Unfinished Task Left From the Past, and Blaze the Way to the Future; Make the Work Better and Still Better." Addressing the opening ceremony, Bian Chunguang, director of the State Publication Administration, said: This book exhibition serves as an overall review and examination of New China's publication work.

This book exhibition, which is the largest of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic, epitomizes the vigorous development of China's publication work. According to statistics, more than 600,000 books have been published since the founding of New China. Now our country has 416 publishing houses, turning out more than 40,000 books, totaling some 6 billion copies, annually. This puts China in the front rank of the world's countries in terms of the number of books published.

Responsible persons from the departments concerned, including Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Zhu Houze, and Zhu Muzhi, together with some 4,000 people, attended today's opening ceremony.

Sponsored by the State Publication Administration, this book exhibition will conclude on 4 May.

Addresses Book Review Forum

OW230312 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Li Guangru]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--At a book review forum sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, said today: Good books can play a bigger role through book reviews; and thus, bad books will be analyzed and criticized, and their negative influence limited. This is all the more important for young readers.

Book reviews have been greatly strengthened in our country in recent years. Articles on this subject have increased, and their quality is improving. It is reported that book-review work is being done more vigorously in Liaoning, Shanghai, Guangdong, Sichuan, Hunan, and Hubei than in other places.

Deng Liqun, Zhou Gucheng, and other comrades spoke at the forum. Deng Liqun said: The publishing industry is developing and flourishing in our country, and people have "an intense interest in reading." Encouraged by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, nearly 20 million workers and staff members in the country are now participating in reading activities. In the capital alone, some 1 million workers and staff members are taking an active part in such activities. This is very gratifying.

/6662

CSO: 4005/674

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON NATIONAL CONFUCIUS SYMPOSIA

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] Overseas Edition in Chinese 24 Feb 86 pp 32, 33

[Article by Sun Kaitai [1327 7030 3142]: "Confucius Studies in China"]

[Text] A recently published "People's Almanac" in the United States ranked Confucius first among the world's 10 greatest philosophers. This reflects that even abroad, Confucius is highly esteemed as a world-historical figure. Naturally, here in this historic personality's homeland, China, Confucius studies are taken very seriously. Research on Confucianism had been very active in the 1950's, and there had been numerous publications. In the 1960's the "leftist" disruptions, especially the "criticize-Confucius" campaign during the "cultural Revolution" which vehemently denounced Confucius, temporarily brought with them the ill consequences of chaotic ideologies. In August 1978, GUANGMING RIBAO published Pang Pu's [1690 2883] "A Reevaluation of Confucianism," which was the first reassessment of Confucius since the downfall of the "gang of four." Since then, there has been a revival of Confucius studies. During the past 7 or 8 years, there have been frequent academic discussions on Confucius; there have even been five nationwide symposia.

The first Confucius discussion was held in October 1978 at a symposium on literary styles sponsored by Shandong University. A special group was organized to evaluate Confucius and the Confucian school of thought. The discussion focused on criticizing the "gang of four" for using the "criticism of Confucius" as a camouflage for attacking their contemporary enemies. The conferees proposed a total repudiation of all false accusations the "gang of four" had brought on Confucius. At the conference it was decided that the only way to evaluate Confucius was through the method of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend." Mr Cai Shangsi [5591 1424 1835] of Fudan University expressed the view that while the "gang of Four's" criticism of Confucius was deceptive, we should truly criticize Confucius. However, other members at the conference, including Pang Pu, Yang Shangkin [2799 1424 1145], Wang Xianjin [3769 0341 6651], Zhang Hengshou [1728 1854 1108], Zhong Shaopeng [6045 5128 7720], Lou Yulie [2869 1342 3525], Ge Maochun [5514 2021 2504], Sun Sibai [1327 1835 4101] and others, did not share Mr Cai's view. They felt we should not entirely reject Confucius but rather, we should try to find out the truth about him.

The following points were discussed at that conference:

1. Confucius' stand on class distinctions. There are three views: first, Confucius represented the privileges of the declining slaveowner class; he advocated the revival of the Zhou Rituals and was politically reactionary. Another view holds that Confucius had a reformist ideology: as a member of the slaveowner class he attempted reforms to suit historic developments; possibly he was beginning to turn into a member of the rising feudal landlord class. The third view holds that Confucius represented the privileges of the burgeoning landlord class: his ideas were progressive and in keeping with the historical trend.
2. Understanding of Confucian "ren" [humanity]. One interpretation is that "ren" means to love others; "ren" is "loyalty and magnanimity," "not to do to others what you do not want others to do to you." Love of others includes love of the working people, even the slaves. But others interpret "ren" to mean loving only those in the ruling class; it is a measure to protect the inner circle.
3. Discussion of the Confucian "doctrine of the mean." There are two interpretations. Mr Pang Pu interpreted the "doctrine of the mean" as a philosophy; it embodies everything revolutionary; it embodies the idea of the identity of opposites. But another view holds that the "doctrine of the mean" in itself has no element of dialectics; it is a mixture of eclectics and metaphysics; it is antidialectic, an attempt to reconcile contradictions and resist reforms.
4. How to treat Confucianism. One suggestion was that Confucianism was the dominant ideology of feudalistic societies, and therefore it must be criticized; since Confucius represents the Confucian school of thought, he must be criticized. That is to say, Confucianism is the equivalent of autocratic feudalism. Others suggested that Confucianism is not the same as autocratic feudalism, and it is too simplistic to equate one with the other because, although Confucius was the founder of the Confucian school, that school of thought had undergone many changes throughout the long tenure of feudalism.

Numerous articles were submitted to the conference. A collected work entitled "A Reevaluation of Confucius and Confucianism" was published subsequently, (Jilin People's Publishing House, 1980).

The second Confucius symposium was held in October 1980 at the Qufu Teachers College. Over 100 scholars from more than 60 units of 13 provinces and cities attended the symposium. It received over 60 papers; more than 40 scholars participated in the discussions.

Mr Yan Beiming [0917 0554 3298] lectured on "Rehabilitate Confucius: Dismantle 'The Old Curiosity Shop of Confucianism.'" He suggested that the historical Confucius should be distinguished from the modified images of Confucius created to suit the needs of the feudalistic dynasties. Mr Jin Kingfang

[6855 2529 5364] lectured on "A Brief Narration on Confucianism" and suggested that Confucius studies should begin with the six arts, that is, the arts of ceremonies, music, archery, charioteering, history, and numbers. Mr Li Lingxian [2621 0407 0341] of CHINESE SOCIAL SCIENCE lectured on a "Brief Discussion of 'Shijing' ('The Book of Songs') and the Element of 'Democracy' in Confucianism." At the conference, there were two contrasting views on Confucian philosophy: the majority felt that it was idealist, but some thought it was materialist. As far as Confucian ideas on education are concerned, most scholars rated them highly; they felt that many of those ideas could be critically adopted. For once the scholars were in general agreement, in contrast to the situation at the previous conference.

The conferees also conducted in-depth discussions on the relationship between criticism of Confucius and criticism of autocratic feudalism. Sun Kaitai delivered a talk entitled "Do Not Put an Equal Sign Between Criticism of Autocratic Feudalism and Criticism of Confucius." He suggested that the work "Three Cardinal Guides" was not the teaching of Confucius and Mencius. It was started by Han Fei in his "Zhongxiao Pien" ("Writing on Loyalty and Filial Piety") and brought to fruition by Dong Zhongshu. We should not place the blame on Confucius for events that took place after his death, and therefore we should not put an equal sign between criticism of autocratic feudalism and criticism of Confucius.

As far as the debate over whether the nucleus of Confucianism lies in "li" ("rites") or "ren" is concerned, there are still disagreements and there will be more debates on the issue. Papers submitted by the conferees were compiled by the Qufu Teachers College into the 'Collected Works on Confucius Studies' containing 34 articles. This collection consists of a broader representation of works than the previous collection.

The third symposium was jointly sponsored by the Education History Research Society of the Chinese Education Association and the Confucius Research Institute of the Qufu Teachers College. It was held in April 1983 at the Qufu Teachers College and attended by 196 scholars and specialists from 23 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions; 119 papers were received.

In a letter addressed to the conference, Kuang Yaming [0562 0068 2494], advisor to Nanjing University, suggested a "one divided into three" method in Confucius studies, that is, divide Confucius teachers into three categories: the quintessence, the dross, and the substance in between, and treat each category discriminately. Mr Zhang Dainian [1728 1486 1628] said at the conference: "The era of venerating Confucius is over, or it should be over, the era of denouncing Confucius is also over, or it should be over." That is to say, we should seek truth in facts and study Confucius with a Marxist approach. Song Zhenting [1345 2182 1656], principal of the Higher Party School of the CPC Central Committee at that time, said: "Confucius studies should be given the 'cold treatment.' There have been over 2,000 years of arguments, and there can be another 2,000 years of disputes. It is not necessary to draw conclusions prematurely."

This conference studied Confucius as one of the world's greatest thinkers. Several participants spoke on Confucian influences in Asia and the West; for example, in Mr Yang Huanying's [2799 3562 5391] article entitled "The Propagation and Influence of Confucian Thoughts in Korea," he detailed the propagation of Confucian thoughts into Korea and their influence in Korea, Japan, and other Asian countries.

This conference was broader in scope than the previous two conferences. Papers from this and the previous conference on Confucius' ideas on education have recently been published by the Hunan Education Publishing House. This collection, entitled "Collected Works on Confucius, Educational Ideas," consists of 21 articles. The Fujian People's Publishing House will soon publish another collection of papers.

The fourth Confucius symposium was held on 26 September 1984 on the 2,535 anniversary of Confucius' birthday and was sponsored by the Qufu Teachers College. The conference also held an unveiling ceremony for a statue of Confucius together with 4 sets of the Statues of the 12 Sages. A Chinese Confucius Foundation was also established at the conference. Kuang Yaming was named president, and Gu Mu [4474 3668] was named honorary president of the foundation. "The Chinese Confucius Foundation Charter" was ratified and the Preparatory Committee of the Chinese Confucius Research Society was also formed at the conference.

The fifth Confucius symposium was held in June 1985 in Beijing at the first session of Confucianism academic discussions sponsored by the Confucius Institute of the Chinese Ancient History Research Society.

The Confucius Institute of the Ancient History Research Society is a folk academic society. One of its advisors is Zhou Gucheng [0719 4474 1004]; honorary presidents include Kong Demao [1313 1795 2021], Hou Weilu [0816 1120 1687], Feng Youlan [7458 0645 5695], Wang Guangjin [3769 0342 6651], and Dong Yibo [5516 0001 0590]. Zhang Dianian is the president.

At the opening ceremony, Zhang Dianian pointed out that our task was to "conduct a scientific investigation of Confucius and the Confucian school, conduct historical-dialectic analyses, and give full play to the essence of democracy in Confucianism and discard its feudalistic dross."

At this conference over 140 papers were received and 156 participants spoke before the audience. Du Weiming [2629 4859 2494], a scholar from the United States, talked about the progress in Confucius and Confucian school studies in Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and the United States. He said "because Confucius belongs to the nation of Lu, he also belongs to China; because he belongs to China, he also belongs to East Asia; because he belongs to East Asia, he also belongs to the world."

The central theme of this conference was the reasons for and the methods in Confucian studies. According to the participants, there are significant

practical purposes in Confucius studies. Some speakers believed that Confucius studies promote national integrity education, especially education in patriotism; it also enhances international cultural exchanges. Confucius research is not a retrogression to the old, it is exploration of the new; it elevates the people's spiritual realm and hence serves the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and material civilization. Confucius studies have significance in continuing the anti-feudalism movement.

In reference to the methods of conducting Confucius studies, the participants suggested the maintenance of a practical scientific attitude and the principle of integration of analysis and synthesis, using a combination of systematic analyses and comparative differentiation and implementing the guideline of "let 100 schools of thought contend" to handle correctly the relationship between academics and politics.

In addition, there were enthusiastic debates over various controversial issues pertaining to Confucius and the Confucian school, for example, should Confucius studies be based primarily on the "Chun Qui Zuo Zhuan" (The Spring and Autumn Annals) and the "Zuo Commentary", the "Lun Yu" ("Analects"), and other classics? Did Confucianism evolve from being conservative to being progressive or did it become more conservative and reactionary? Is the Confucian "doctrine of the mean" an antidialectic metaphysics or does it embody an important dialectical proposition? Have Confucius and the Confucian school obstructed Chinese scientific and technological developments?

Papers from this conference will be published by the Educational Science Research Institution Publishing House.

In summation, since the downfall of the "gang of four" there have been five national symposia on Confucius studies, and the scope of these discussions has broadened with each successive conference; the discussions have become more profound. Evidently, the outlook in Confucius studies is becoming brighter.

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CSO: 4005/531

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL CONFUCIUS SYMPOSIUM PLANNED

OW261902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 26 Apr 86

/Text/ Qufu, Shandong Province, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--China will hold the first international symposium on Confucius in this home town of the great philosopher in Shandong Province next year, it was announced here today.

A larger international seminar will be organized in 1989 to mark the 2,540th anniversary of Confucius' birth.

Kuang Yaming, the president of the China Confucius Foundation, said at the opening session of the foundation's first symposium in Qufu that overseas scholars were being invited to share their views with Chinese colleagues through the foundation's journal, CONFUCIUS STUDY.

Kuang, 80, told participants from all over China that Confucius' thinking and theories exercised a great influence on culture and ideology for 2,000 years of Chinese feudal society.

"Therefore, he said, "we should link our study to the thinking of the Confucian school and traditional Chinese culture and ideology, rather than concentrate on Confucius alone."

Kuang, who is also honorary president of Nanjing University, added: "Our studies should help us acquire from ancient Chinese civilization ideas which are useful to the development of socialist culture and morality."

The foundation, which has its headquarters in the Confucius family mansion here, was launched in September 1984. Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu serves as its honorary president.

Xin Guanjie, editor in chief of CONFUCIUS STUDY, told XINHUA that the foundation would run study courses every year from this summer.

Each course would last 30 to 45 days, and would cover the theory of the Confucian school, the Taoist school and Taoism, and the study of Confucian classics.

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CSO: 4000/255

27 May 1986

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LITERARY EDITORS DISCUSS DROP IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

HK010416 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 28 Apr 86

/Report: "The Chinese Writers' Association Tries To Find Out Why Subscriptions to Literary Periodicals Decrease, Discusses Remedies"/

/Text/ Beijing, 28 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Subscriptions to nearly 700 types of literary periodicals have dropped. The Chinese Writers' Association called responsible persons of some 80 magazines to a meeting to find out the reasons for the decrease in subscribers and to discuss ways to settle this problem.

According to statistics compiled by the Writers' Association, literary periodicals throughout the country had a circulation of about 330 million in 1984, but it dropped to 240 million in 1985. There is now a continuous downward trend in the number of subscribers to literary periodicals. Subscriptions to some magazines remain at only 1 to 2,000.

Bao Chang, secretary of the secretariat of the Writers' Association, said that the emergence of popular literature, the development of movies and television series, the variations in people's aesthetic judgment, and the overflow of other publications constitute the reasons for the decrease in the number of subscribers to literary periodicals. He pointed out that because some literary periodicals are too highbrow to be understood by ordinary people, they lose many subscribers. Many participants agree with his view.

What are the methods to win subscribers for literary periodicals? Zhu Shengchang associate editor in chief of the literary journal DANGDAI /3981 0108/ /THE PRESENT ERA/, said that literary periodicals must keep pace with the times, describe life, and depict what concerns the people most. The "New Star" and its sister series the "Day and Night," both published in DANGDAI, are very much welcomed by readers in China. The reason is that they expose problems in the realities of life in China and express people's thoughts. The circulation of DANGDAI has risen to 90,000 because of these two works. Zhu Shengchang's view represents the opinions of many participants. They are of the opinion that the way for literary periodicals to get out of their predicament is to improve their quality and to publish works with distinctive literary features. Some participants suggested that the government provide more financial subsidies for literary periodicals.

This meeting of literary editors was convened on 26 April and scheduled for 5 days.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN PRAISES QUANGDONG'S PUBLISHING WORK

OW241151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Li Guangru]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The Yunnan Room of the Great Hall of the People was filled with laughter this morning as nearly 100 Guangdong book writers, editors and readers' representatives were having a get-together. In a speech at the meeting, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said Guangdong has done a good job and achieved very considerable results in publishing work. He hoped that those who work in the publishing circles will consciously adhere to the orientation of serving the drive for socialist spiritual and material civilization and provide still more nutritious nourishment for the mind to the people.

The ongoing national book fair is offering a treasure of knowledge to the people. Standing out from the superb collection of beautiful books are the 1,170 titles published in Guangdong.

In his speech, Comrade Xi Zhongxun expressed his hope that the publishing circles in Guangdong will make active efforts to introduce to the compatriots in Xianggan and Aoem, Taiwan compatriots, and overseas compatriots the new achievements made by the motherland in its drive for the four modernizations as well as the motherland's long history and lasting culture. At the same time, they should disseminate advanced Chinese and world knowledge in science and culture among the domestic readers and make new contributions in expanding the economic and cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries.

Other speakers at the meeting were Comrades Wang Shoudao, Xu Dixin, Bian Chunguang, Wang Kuang, Tang Dacheng, Yang Mo, and Zhong Huilan.

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CSO: 4005/674

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL BOOK SHOW ATTRACTS EAGER CROWD

OW201300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 20 Apr 86

/Text/ Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The biggest national book exhibition opened today in the Museum of Chinese Revolution at the east side of Tiananmen Square in the center of the capital.

More than 37,000 books under 35,000 titles from 340 publishing houses are on display, creating a "world of books."

The exhibition hall was a hive of activity as 10,000 people swarmed in to search for what they needed.

Outside the gate, about 1,000 people surrounded a bus, a makeshift office selling tickets for the next day. Countless outstretching hands attracted a host of cameramen.

"People seem to prefer books to clothes or food," a man said to himself.

Bian Chunguang, director of the State Publication Administration, told XINHUA that publishing houses from all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Taiwan are participating in the book show, which also displays over 300 kinds of periodicals.

The books on display were selected from 600,000 titles published since the founding of new China in 1949. About 80 percent have been published since 1978.

The exhibition is divided into four parts for works of philosophy and social science, literature and arts, natural science and special subjects--the last category consisting of children's books, textbooks, dictionaries, books in languages of China's minority ethnic groups, foreign languages and braille, as well as thread-bound ancient books and audio-visual materials.

There are also books jointly published by Chinese, Hong Kong or foreign publishers.

During the 15-day exhibition, seminars on books will be held.

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CSO: 4000/255

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL LEGAL KNOWLEDGE DRIVE

New 5-Year Program Underway

OW270820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The publicizing of legal knowledge is now going ahead in a planned way in the country's 196 cities with a population of more than 300,000 each.

In the rural areas the publicizing work is carried out in selected towns and townships on a trial basis in China's more than 2,000 counties, an official from the Ministry of Justice told XINHUA.

Communist party and youth league schools, and cadre schools at various levels have been used to run legal training courses for party and government officials, and officials from mass organizations and enterprises, the official said.

Stress is laid on leading officials, senior officials in particular, in the five-year program for publicizing legal knowledge among all the citizens of the country beginning late last year.

The propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Ministry of Justice have recently issued a circular requiring that all party and government officials at and above the county level and army officers at and above regimental level basically grasp the essence of the country's constitution, the criminal and criminal procedure codes, contract law, army service law and other important laws, within two years beginning this year.

Arrangements have been made for the publicity campaign by all the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional authorities. Officials at the provincial level have attended many legal classes and training courses.

More than 1,200 people from the institutions directly under the central authorities attended training courses for publicity workers in this field at the end of last year.

In Shanxi Province, north China, some 250,000 officials are scheduled to take the legal classes or training courses. The Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee has decided that all the officials working in the Provincial Party Committee and Government, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and other institutions at the provincial level spend at least one full day studying law in addition to attending legal lectures.

The drive is also in full swing in the Chinese People's Liberation Army in line with the arrangements of the general political department of the Army, the official said.

Justice Minister Comments

OW290043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--This year is the first year for popularizing legal knowledge. In a recent interview with XINHUA, Justice Minister Zou Yu answered the following questions concerning the progress in popularizing legal knowledge and the specific requirements for this year.

[Question] Would you please review the progress in popularizing legal knowledge in the country?

[Answer] The work has progressed rapidly since the national work conference on publicizing legal knowledge last June. Party committees, people's governments, and people's congress standing committees at various levels have strengthened leadership over the work and regarded it as an important item on their agenda. Currently, all preparations have been basically completed, and the work has been carried out in line with the guidelines of the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee. The current work is characterized by two points. First, leading cadres are playing an exemplary role. Led by party committee secretaries, over half of the leading cadres at the provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal level are attending lectures on the legal system in a systematic and planned manner. Most of the party committee secretaries at the prefectural (city) and county levels throughout the country have taken the lead in studying laws and have been personally involved in the work. Second, laws are being studied and applied at the same time. Integrating study with practice, a number of localities have accumulated useful experience in studying and applying laws for practical work. For example, the Benxi City Planning Commission has carried out planning work according to law, thereby effectively controlling the growth rate of fixed assets and reducing the scale of capital construction. Chongwen Ward and Fangshan County of Beijing Municipality and a PLA regiment have also set good examples in popularizing legal knowledge in accordance with the actual situation.

In 1985, the Party Central Committee and the State Council issued a circular on popularizing legal knowledge, and the NPC Standing Committee adopted a resolution on popularizing legal knowledge. Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping

called for promoting construction while building up the legal system. In his report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Premier Zhao Ziyang also stressed the necessity of using economic and legal means as well as administrative means when necessary to control and regulate economic activities. All these will have far-reaching influence on building up China's socialist legal system both in theory and practice. As basic work for strengthening democracy and improving the legal system, the current work for popularizing legal knowledge has become an important matter in the Chinese people's political life, and we are very optimistic about its further progress.

[Question] What should be done in 1986 as far as the work for popularizing legal knowledge is concerned?

[Answer] This year is the first year, and a crucial year, for the 5-year work on legal knowledge, and we must do a solid job.

The work for this year should be focused, first of all, on organizing cadres at various levels in the country, leading cadres at and above the county and regiment levels in particular, to study laws. Cadres at and above the county and regiment levels should complete by the end of next year the study of nine laws, including the Constitution, the Criminal Law, and the General Principles of the Civil Code adopted at the recent Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC, as well as the regulations regarding punishment in public security administration and other work-related laws. These cadres' exemplary role in studying and observing law and doing things according to law will be of vital significance in popularizing legal knowledge and improving the legal system.

Second, we should also launch the work of popularizing legal knowledge in 1986 large and medium-sized cities and continue to try out the work at selected rural points and use them as models for the countryside. It is also necessary to train grassroots cadres and legal system propagandists in preparation for popularizing legal knowledge in the whole countryside next year. We should review the progress in holding lectures on the legal system in middle schools; improve the quality of lectures; and strive to conduct education on the legal system in all primary schools, selected colleges and universities, party and CYL schools at all levels, and various cadre schools. The PLA and the People's Armed Police Force should also carry out the work according to their own plans.

[Question] Would you please discuss the relationship between popularizing legal knowledge and work in other fields?

[Answer] Popularizing legal knowledge is of great importance in strengthening democracy and building up the legal system, and it should be carried out in coordination with other undertakings of the party and government. Besides studying laws as they are written in the books, we should closely combine the study with reality and apply the laws to practical work to ensure that what we have studied is useful for our practical work. The current work of popularizing legal knowledge should be closely coordinated with economic

structural reform and economic construction, efforts to improve party workstyle and bring about a fundamental change for the better in general social conduct, and comprehensive plans to improve public order, thereby promoting the work in all fields.

Through the study of laws and their applications, we shall enable cadres at all levels to perform their jobs and do things strictly according to law, and enable the masses of people to correctly exercise their rights as citizens, conscientiously fulfill their duties as citizens, use laws to safeguard their lawful rights and interests, and struggle against illegal criminal activities. Through the people's activities in studying and applying laws, we shall enable our country to gradually transform from a stage of relying mainly on policies in doing things to one dependent on both policies and the legal system, thereby step by step building China into a modern socialist power with a high degree of civilization and democracy and sound legal system.

[Question] What are the points of attention in the current work of popularizing legal knowledge?

[Answer] Two points merit our attention: First, a few localities and departments have not yet taken concrete action to carry out the work. They should step up leadership and catch up with the pace of the nationwide activity. Second, it is necessary to link reality with the study and application of laws and stress actual results as the work progresses.

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CS0: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON EDUCATION FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Enters New Development Stage

OW291551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--China's minority education has entered a stage of new development, according to an education official of the state nationalities affairs commission at a press conference here today.

According to the latest statistics up to the end of 1985, China has 94,000 minority college students, 2,448,000 high school students and 9,548,000 primary school students, registering an increase of 11, 18 and 27 percent, respectively, over the figures for 1980. There are also more than 600 minority graduate students.

China has 55 ethnic groups. The government has adopted preferential measures to promote minority education. Special committees responsible for minority education have been set up at the central level and minority regions. State funds for such purposes increase annually and college entrance marks are lowered for minority candidates.

Minority primary and high schools have become quite popular in places where minorities live in compact communities. In the Yili Kazak autonomous prefecture, some 162 boarding schools have been set up for nomadic kazaks. Henan Province in central China has a small minority population, but it boasts 278 minority primary schools, 38 high schools and one technical school.

China now has 13 minority nationalities institutes devoted exclusively to the training of minority cadres and specialists.

Minority Education To Improve

HK300449 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] Education for China's minorities, a weak link that hinders the economic development of the country's ethnic groups, is to receive a further boost under a continued nationwide aid program and flexible state policies.

The program includes more university training courses for minority teachers and more minority students to be sent to developed areas for advanced education.

The state will continue to allocate extra funds for primary education in minority areas and to send lecturers from developed areas for high-school teaching there.

An official of the State Education Commission told CHINA DAILY yesterday the program aimed to overcome the serious shortage of skilled manpower in minority areas and to cut high illiteracy rates.

China has a minority population of 67 million, some 60 percent of them either illiterate or semiliterate, according to sources.

This year, the state will allocate up to 100 million yuan for primary education and the training of teachers in ethnic areas on top of normal state education funds, the official said. This will continue until 1990.

At a press conference yesterday, Wang Meifeng, an official of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, said minority education had registered steady progress since 1980, paving the way for bigger improvements in the educational level of minority groups.

China has now established 13 minority institutions of higher learning, and 86 vocational high schools, increases of 30 percent and 23 percent respectively over 1980, he said.

Ten national universities have started sponsoring special classes for minority students. Last year, they enrolled some 560 minority students. This compares with only 150 enrolled by five universities in 1980.

Middle school education for minority youngsters mushroomed in developed areas like Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin in 1985 when 16 interior provinces and major cities chosen by the state started special classes for 1,300 Tibetan pupils.

Wang reported that more than 94,000 minority people are now studying in universities, an increase of 119 percent over 1980; nearly 2.45 million are receiving middle school education, up 18 percent and 9.5 million minority pupils are studying in primary schools, a rise of 27 percent. In addition, more than 600 minority people are currently working for post-graduate degrees.

At the moment, the shortage of qualified teachers is a serious problem hindering minority education, the official said. Education in China's minority areas is being backed by flexible state policies, Wang said. The state, he said, had clearly stated that minority areas need not model themselves on the majority Han areas in forms of education.

They can adapt and supplement the country's teaching program according to their own conditions, Wang said. He said the government also attached importance to educating minority people in their native tongue, and that classes should be conducted in their own dialect. "They can also use textbooks in their own languages if conditions permit," he said.

The state subsidizes minority students for food, clothing and accomodation in some of the most underdeveloped areas, Wang said.

/9738

CSO: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS MOURN PLA VETERAN--Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Comrade Huang Guxian, former adviser to the Armored Forces, died of illness in Beijing on 18 April at the age of 72. A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Huang Guxian's remains was held on 3 May in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries. There were wreaths from Comrades Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Huang Houqing, Cheng Zihua, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Kang Keqing, Yang Chengwu, and Huang Kecheng; and from the Central Military Commission, the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, Fujian Province, Hunan Province, and Tianjin Municipality. Some 600 persons paid last respects to Comrade Huang Guxian's remains. They included Yu Qiuli, Kang Keqing, and Yang Chengwu. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0659 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /6662

QIN JIWEI, WANG PING MOURN VETERAN--Taiyuan, 3 May (XINHUA)--Liu Shihong, former political commissar of the Hunan Military District, died of illness on 23 April at the age of 73. A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Liu Shihong's remains was held in Taiyuan on 29 April. There were wreaths from Comrades Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Kang Keqing, and Yang Chengwu, and from the Guangzhou Military Region and Beijing Military Region. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 3 May 86 OW] /6662

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS AT SICHUAN OPERA--Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the China Society of Drama and Literature and the XIJU DIANYING BAO [DRAMA AND FILM JOURNAL], the Sichuan Drama Troupe from Daxian Prefecture in Sichuan Province gave a premiere at the Changan Theater in Beijing tonight of the new historical drama "Heroes in History," winning wide acclaim from lovers of Sichuan Opera. Yang Shangkun, Zhang Aiping, and other leading comrades attended the performance. The new historic drama: "Heroes in History" depicts how Qin Ju, great grandson of a treacherous court official Qin Gui near the end of the Southern Song Dynasty, and his sons and daughters resisted the Jin tribesmen for national salvation. [By reporters Wang Xiaoyu and Yu Changhong] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1541 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /6662

WAN LI, XI ZHONGXUN ATTEND EXHIBIT--Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Nearly 1,000 people from the capital's cultural and art circles today warmly congratulated Wu Zuoren, an outstanding Chinese traditional and oil painter and art educator,

on the opening of an exhibition of his painting at the Chinese Art Gallery and on the outstanding contributions he has made to the development of Chinese art during his 60 years of art pursuits. Attending the opening ceremony of the exhibition were Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhen, Wu Xiuquan, Huang Zhen, Gu Mu, Qian Changzhao, Qu Wu, and other leading comrades, as well as Rong Gaotang, Zhu Muzhi, Wang Meng, Zhang Wenjin, Zhao Xun, Hua Junwu, Li Keran, and Liu Kaiqu, responsible persons of relevant departments. French, Italian, British, Australian, Swiss, Indian, Japanese, and Canadian ambassadors to China or cultural attaches of their embassies in Beijing also attended the opening ceremony. [By reporter Yin Hongzhu] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW] /6662

BUDDHIST TEMPLE RESTORATION--Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Beijing has restored part of a 1,381-year-old temple destroyed by Japanese troops during the Second World War, and work to completely restore it will be finished in three years. Yunju Temple, 75 kilometers southwest of the city center, is noted for a collection of more than 14,000 stone tablets engraved with Buddhist scriptures. It is now open again to the public, following the rebuilding of two major halls. Zhag Puchu, president of the Chinese Buddhist Association, and Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, attended a ceremony today to mark the completion of the halls. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW]/6662

VETERAN NURSES TO BE HONORED--Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA)--More than 60,000 nurses who have worked for at least 30 years will be conferred with certificates and badges of honor on May 12, the international nurses' day, according to a recent decision by the Ministry of Public Health. According to the ministry, China has more than 630,000 nurses taking care of the 2.1 million hospital beds in more than 67,000 hospitals and clinics throughout the country. Education in advanced nursing, which had been suspended for many years, has resumed. Since 1984, nine medical colleges have enrolled students for advanced nursing. Some provinces and units have carried out further education or run evening schools in nursing. Nurses in hospitals are receiving higher pay than before as well as special professional subsidies, an official from the ministry said. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0543 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /6662

INSCRIPTION HONORS MENG TAI--Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA)--Meng Tai, who came into national limelight in the 1950s for trying to save every penny for the state, is now again held up as the symbol of hard work and thriftiness in modernizing China. Party leader Hu Yaobang wrote an inscription in his honor, reading "The Meng Tai spirit will shine forever". The inscription is engraved on the pedestal of a 1.3 meter-tall statue of the dead hero unveiled yesterday at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, where Meng had worked before he died in 1967, at the age of 69. Meng Tai was famous for a warehouse he set up to store discarded parts and tools he and other workers had picked up and repaired for re-use. Now the number of such "warehouses" has multiplied to more than 11,000 in the Anshan complex, said the ECONOMIC DAILY. [Excerpts] Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 1 May 86 OW] /6662

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese schools of higher learning will enroll 600,000 students this year, about as many as last, according to the State Educational Commission today. Of these, 585,000 will be those who are to graduate from senior middle schools this summer, the commission said. The national entrance examination for colleges will be held on 7, 8 and 9 July. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 28 Mar 86 OW] /9738

LOWER COST COLLEGE TEXTBOOKS--Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Students at Chinese universities and secondary technical schools will spend 20 percent less money on their textbooks beginning from the fall semester this year. At a recent discussion on the price system of textbooks, the state education commission and other departments concerned agreed that textbooks are a kind of intellectual investment. Their prices should be lower than those of other books. They also agreed that the state should subsidize publishers. At present the parent of a college student usually has to spend the equivalent of a month's salary on textbooks each term, although tuition is free. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW] /9738

VOLUNTEERS FOR REMOTE AREAS--Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Students who have gained their first degrees are being encouraged to work in remote regions and elsewhere for 2 to 5 years before they start their postgraduate studies. More than 60 of this year's postgraduates from Beijing's Qinghua University will volunteer to work in remote areas and other places, a university official said. Some 13 of the university's postgraduates went to northwest China's Qinghai and Gansu Provinces, and southern China's Jiangxi Province and the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region last year. The university had 2,000 students working on higher degrees last year, the official said. However most of them lack practical experience and upon graduation are unable to meet the demands of their new jobs. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW] /9738

DOCTORATE STUDIES--Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--China will enroll 3,000 postgraduate students to study for philosophy doctorates this year, a State Education Commission official said here today. They will choose from more than 1,000 specialities at 236 universities and institutes. China enrolled its first 420 PhD candidates in 1982. The official said that to educate more high-grade specialists, institutes were encouraging postgraduates to study for doctorates, and were giving outstanding postgraduates scholarships to help them finish 3 years of master's degree studies and start doctorates earlier. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/258

EAST REGION

REPORTAGE ON SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CPPCC SESSION

New Leaders Named

OW040429 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 1

/Text/ Name lists for the additional vice chairman, standing committee members, and the re-elected secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee have been approved by the participants in the closing meeting of the committee's fifth session. The name lists are as follows:

Vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee: Yang You.

Standing committee members of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee: Yang You, Wang Naili, Wang Zhenyi, Niu Enmei (female); Jiang Hua, Xu Dexin (female), Yang Sizheng, Fan Jiazeng, Zong Fuxian, Jiang Yihua, Zhu Deyao, Cao Kuangren, Huang Furong, Jiang Mingdao, and Pei Jingzhi.

Secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee: Chen Fugen.

Work Report Approved

OW042349 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 2

/Text/ The Fifth Session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee approved a report by Ye Shuhua, vice chairman of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPPCC Committee and expressed satisfaction over the work of the Standing Committee since the Third Session of the Sixth Shanghai CPPCC Municipal Committee.

The meeting maintained that the new situation and new tasks for Shanghai in the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" have put newer and higher demands on CPPCC work. Therefore, with a factfinding and pioneering spirit, the Municipal CPPCC Committee must continuously open up new fields of work; further bring its roles of political consultation and democratic supervision into full play; fully tap its potential of professional personnel; effectively strengthen special investigations and study; actively promote friendly contacts overseas; and continue to suggest ways and means and offer help in the reform, opening to the outside world, and building the two civilizations, thereby making new contributions in fulfilling the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," changing and revitalizing Shanghai, and promoting the motherland's reunification.

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CSO: 4005/656

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

CONGRESS PRESIDUM MEETING--The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its third meeting on 2 May. Comrade Hu Lijiao presided over the meeting. The Presidium meeting listened to a briefing on how the deputies held group meetings to discuss and examine the work reports of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal Higher People's Court, and the municipal People's Procuratorate, and on how the deputies discussed the draft resolutions of the current session. The Presidium meeting examined the draft resolutions and decided to submit them to the current session for adoption. /Excerpt/ /Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 3 May 86 OW/ 12228

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION IN SHANDONG--The 19th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened on 3 May. A decision on holding the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress in Jinan on 10 May was made at the meeting. Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Xiao Han, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, respectively, presided over the plenary meetings held separately in the morning and the afternoon of 3 May. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Zhang Zhusheng, and Xu Jianchun. Attending the meeting as observers were Lu Hong, vice governor of the provincial government, and responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, provincial departments concerned, and the People's Congress standing committees of the cities directly under the jurisdiction of the province. /Excerpts/ /Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 May 86 SK/ 12228

LEARNING FROM MODEL WORKER SPEECH--The provincial Party Committee and government held a meeting this afternoon to hear the report of Lu Guanqiu, Zhejiang's special-grade model worker. Participants to the enlarged plenary meeting of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and leaders and cadres of the provincial departments attended the report meeting. Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial Party Committee and governor, said: What we need to learn from Lu Guanqiu is his pursuit of the great communist goals, his integration of communist ideals with the work of his plant to ensure successful operation of the plant and the fostering of the communist style, his courage in carrying out the reform and blazing new trails, his successful business operation and management, his efforts in improving product quality and increasing exports to

earn foreign exchange and honor for the country, his emphasis on science and education, his courage in promoting qualified personnel, his efforts in developing intellectual resources, his consideration of the general interest, his efforts in making himself an example for others, his good ideological-political work, his correct handling of the interests of the state, the collective, and the individuals, his contributions to the state, and his service to the people. /Excerpt/ /Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

NEW CPPCC CHAIRMAN ELECTED--Hefei, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--At a plenary meeting of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee today, Shi Junjie, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, was elected chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Li Jixiang /2621 4949 4382/ and Meng Yiqi /1322 0076 1142/ were elected additional vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

RETIRED EDUCATIONAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION MEETS--An on-the-spot meeting for exchanging experience in the work of the National Association of Retired Educational Workers was held in Quanzhou City today. Over 130 representatives from 25 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government attended the meeting. The meeting exchanged views and ideas on how to make arrangements for retired educational workers in their later years and to enable them to contribute their remaining energies. Zhang Daozheng, vice president of the Educational Workers Trade Union of China, pointed out: The number of retired educational workers throughout the country at present is about one-fifth of the total number of China's educational workers. It is necessary to make arrangements for these retired comrades both for the sake of educational reform and the building of socialism. He expressed the hope that the society continues to show concern for them so that they live a good life in their later years, and a healthy and long life at that, and play their due roles. The participating representatives affirmed the experience of the Quanzhou City Association of Retired Educational Workers in making itself the home of retired educational workers by relying on both the resources of the local government and society and on their own efforts. /Text/ /Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4005/656

SOUTHWEST REGION

CPC OFFICIALS SPEAK AT POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK MEETING

Gyanincain Norbu

HK230546 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Gyanincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and secretary of the regional political and legal affairs commission stressed on the morning of 20 April at the regional conference on political and legal work: Comrades on the political and legal front of our region, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speech on grasping economic construction on one hand and the establishment of the legal system on the other; profoundly understand the spirit [words indistinct]; unify thinking and actions; give full play to the political and legal affairs organs' guiding role of protecting the people, striking at the enemy, punishing crimes, and serving the four modernizations; serve still better our region in further invigorating our region's domestic economy and opening to the outside world; serve economic reform and structural reform; and serve the people of Xizang in eradicating poverty and getting rich.

Gyanincain Norbu said: To achieve a fundamental turn for the better in social order, it is necessary first to continuously step up cracking down on serious crimes and economic crimes and to step up quickly and punishing severely cases of waylaying and serious theft and swindle. It is essential to resolutely crack down on and deal with cases of making, peddling, and disseminating obscene articles and of gambling. The regional organs must take the lead in striking at crimes in the economic sphere. Stress must be laid on cracking down on cases of smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, offering and accepting bribes, speculation, profiteering, graft, and theft. The units where relatively more criminal cases occur must solve problems one by one. Regarding units that do not seriously grasp the work, the responsibility of their leaders must be investigated and affixed. In handling cases, in accordance with the law, a judicial department must investigate and deal with a case involving people, whomever they may be, so long as they violate the criminal law. It is imperative to end all interference, particularly obstacles from leading cadres. We must not replace a legal sanction with a disciplinary action. We must not regard the proven economic crime as an unhealthy trend and dereliction of duty as bureaucratism. At present, we must step up investigating and dealing with a number of big and serious cases as a starting point of improving social order.

In the wake of our region's opening up, the floating population in urban areas has sharply increased. To guarantee the smooth progress of our region's economic construction, we must seriously do well in cracking down on crimes:

1. It is necessary to strengthen study of the tendency of crimes and of countermeasures and to grasp the new characteristics.
2. It is essential to try to in every possible way investigate the criminals sneaking in contract teams and among personnel engaging in commerce. We must rely on the masses to strengthen management and to sort them out.

Comrade Raidi

HK240659 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 22 April, at the regional political and legal work meeting, Comrade Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, delivered an important speech on the region's political and legal work under the new situation of invigorating the internal economy, opening up to the outside, and carrying out economic structural and organizational reform.

He said that we should continue to grasp firmly and well, the work of seriously hitting at serious and economic crimes, implement various measures for comprehensively tackling the issue concerning social order, and promoting a further change for the better in the social order. We should further perfect the social legal system; further strengthen the work concerning civil affairs: strengthen the building of the political and legal workers contingent; strengthen the leadership of the party; and ensure a smooth implementation of political and legal work.

After reviewing achievements made in recent years by the region in the work of maintaining social order, Comrade Raidi pointed out that the region has just started the struggle against serious economic crimes. Its development is still greatly uneven and there is the problem of slackness in the work. Therefore, party organizations and political and legal departments at all levels must seek a common understanding, strengthen their leadership, and organize the efforts of various sectors in the party and society to jointly tackle the issue so as to genuinely rule the region by law.

Comrade Raidi also urged the region's political and legal cadre-policemen to strengthen their studies on politics, culture and knowledge. They should strive to improve their theoretical understanding and professional skills. They should establish a lofty image for political and legal cadre-policemen.

Furthermore, it is learned from the regional political and legal work meeting that between 1985 and January 1986, the region had remarkably improved the social order situation. The masses generally strengthened their concept about the legal system. They had heightened their enthusiasm in waging a struggle against criminals, and greatly heightened their sense of security. This situation is reflected in the following areas:

First, the number of criminal cases was maintained at the same level. Compared with those of 1984, the number of cases of rape, hooliganism, disrupting the public order and the other activities posing threats to the masses' security dropped sharply.

Second, social order in such public places as cinemas, theaters, and so on was normal.

Third, social order in the vast agricultural and pastoral areas was fine.

Fourth, the number of crimes involving organs, schools, institutions and enterprises also dropped.

Fifth, the region has got even more of an upper hand of uncovering arrogant criminals.

In the afternoon of 22 April, the regional political and legal work meeting concluded in Lhasa. The meeting mainly conveyed and studied the spirit of the national political and legal work conference, as well as Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen and other central leaders' important instructions on simultaneously grasping construction and the legal system. The meeting sought a common understanding and heightened the understanding of the participants. It also clearly pointed out the urgency of strengthening the building of the legal system.

In the course of meeting, Jiangcun Luobu, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and secretary of the Regional Political and Legal Committee, delivered a work report on behalf of the regional political and legal committee. Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, and Cao Xu, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting and made important speeches. Also, [words indistinct], vice chairman of the Regional People's Government, attended the session on the morning of 22 April.

In his speech, Cao Xu, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee said: To build a high level socialist democracy and legal system is a reliable guarantee and necessary condition for China when maintaining long-term stability, as well as the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. At present, the region's work of building the legal system is still done rather poorly. Some people still know nothing about the laws, and do not understand or observe the laws. Therefore, it becomes very important, as well as an arduous task, that the region should strengthen the socialist democracy and legal system.

Comrade Cao Xu urged the region's political and legal departments to grasp firmly and do a good job of education in general legal knowledge among the masses. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying, understanding and observing the laws. They should act according to the law, strictly enforce the law and hold accountable those who violate the law. With the mean of the law, they should actively serve the region's undertakings, and make contributions for the region's people.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

27 May 1986

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY WORK CONFERENCE

HK281525 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The regional conference on public security work demanded that public security departments at all levels throughout the region give full play to the functional role of public security organs, continue to severely crack down on serious crime and serious economic crime, and strengthen the comprehensive management of social order.

At the regional conference on public security work held on 24 April, it was pointed out emphatically: Public security organs at all levels throughout the region must step up the solving of several main problems:

The urban areas and the counties along the communications lines where most cases occur, must vigorously tackle the comprehensive management of social order so as to reduce the number of criminal cases of various kinds. The rural and pastoral areas where little or no cases occur, must vigorously tackle the building of spiritual civilization, conduct experiments in implementing the contracted responsibilities system for tidying up social order, and consolidate and develop the good situation in social order. In places where there is smuggling or pornographic articles are disseminated, in coordination with departments concerned, the public security organs must crack down resolutely on smuggling and the peddling of smuggled goods. Proceeding from realities, the public security departments of all places must establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, act as the faithful guards of the people, do practical things for the masses, and work hard to ensure stability and improvement in social order in Lhasa City, the places where all commissioner's offices are situated, and the main communications lines.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG MEETING OF CHIEF PROCURATORS ENDS

HK290845 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The 5-day meeting of chief procurators of all procuratorates in the region concluded in Lhasa on the afternoon of 28 April. This meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the national meeting of chief procurators of the procuratorates and the spirit of the regional conference on political and legal work.

During the meeting, they exchanged their situations cracking down on serious economic crime in our region, introduced their work experiences last year, and stressed discussion of the work and tasks of the procuratorial departments for this year.

(Qi Shihui), deputy procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: Economic crime in our region is now relatively conspicuous and has caused big losses to the state, seriously affected the improvement of party style and the general mood of society, and interfered with the smooth progress of our region's economic construction. Under the leadership of the CPC committees, we must arouse our enthusiasm and vigorously plunge into the struggle against economic crime.

Comrade (Qi Shihui) demanded: In the course of cracking down on economic crime, in accordance with the law, procuratorial organs at all levels must investigate and deal with cases, whomever may be involved. In particular, they must severely crack down on cases of collusion among people both inside and outside an organ. It is necessary to crack down on economic crime in a planned way. According to the situation in the big and serious cases in our region, the regional people's procuratorate must now stress investigation of and dealing with the big and serious cases in Lhasa. Regarding the other places, according to the different situation, it is also essential to give them guidance.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK230301 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Arousing enthusiasm, working hard, and vigorously contributing toward a fundamental turn for the better in party style in the whole region is the demand set on all discipline inspection personnel throughout the region by the regional meeting of the secretaries of all prefectural and city discipline inspection commissions.

The regional meeting of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of all prefectural and city discipline inspection commissions throughout the region, which lasted for 6 days, concluded in Lhasa on the morning of 20 April. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the spirit of the national conference on the constitution, and the introduction [words indistinct]. The meeting discussed in a concentrated way the activities of the discipline inspection departments in 1986 in order to realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the general mood of society of our region.

Comrade Basang, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended the closing ceremony on 20 April and spoke. In dealing with the problems in our region's party style, comrade Basang said: In addition to the six unhealthy trends put forward by the central authorities and the five main problems put forward by the regional CPC Committee, some organs and leading comrades of our region have had three kinds of tendencies:

1. Some party organizations and their leading cadres do not sufficiently understand the importance of the whole party grasping party style and do not attach sufficient importance to the whole party grasping party style. They pay attention only to grasping economic construction and production and disregard grasping ideological and political work and the building of spiritual civilization.
2. Some party organizations are not straightening out party style vigorously enough and solve problems thoroughly. Some individual leading cadres study the documents of the central authorities little, do not understand them profoundly, and cannot catch up with the pace of the central authorities and the regional CPC Committee.

3. The number of economic cases is markedly increasing. Some cadres do not know economic management and cause serious losses to the state. Some others knowingly violate the law and take the road of committing economic crimes.

Comrade Basang said: The focus discipline inspection work for a certain period in the future is to correct unhealthy trends and to strengthen ideological and political work for party members, that is, to conduct education in party spirit and to strengthen discipline. In the light of Xizaing's realities, Comrade Basang also put forward two points: 1) the whole party grasping party style; and 2) the building of discipline inspection forces. Straightening out party style is a long-term task. We must implement the principle of persisting in the work and doing it on a long-term basis. We must grasp it persistently and to the end so as to really create a new situation in which the whole party grasps party style. In building discipline inspection forces, we must, through structural reform, reinforce discipline inspection organs at all levels. We must by no means weaken them in a disguised way.

Comrade Basang demanded: Discipline inspection cadres must intensify study and work hard to improve their professional quality. They must not only study and master professional knowledge of discipline inspection but also study legal knowledge and the knowledge of economic management and enterprise management. They must deepen their understanding of the series of principles, policies, and regulations of the central authorities, the State Council, and the Regional CPC Committee and government so that we shall make fewer mistakes in our work and avoid detours.

In conclusion, Comrade Basang demanded: The discipline inspection departments must cooperate with the political, legal, industrial, commercial, auditing, organization, personnel, and propaganda departments; give full play to their role as a functional department; and accomplish the arduous task of curbing the unhealthy trends and straightening out party style. The discipline inspection departments must act as good assistant to the CPC committees in grasping party style well. In the course of investigating and dealing with cases of violations of discipline and correcting unhealthy trends, they must stand in the van and contribute to the fundamental turn for the better in party style.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG RIBAO MARKS THIRTIETH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

HK240331 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] In celebrating the 30th anniversary of its publication, XIZANG RIBAO has set new demands for itself. That is, proceeding from the actual conditions of the region, it will carry out reforms of the journalistic circles, do well in running the newspaper with local characteristics and make the Tibetan language version of the newspaper a popular one among peasants and herdsman, by offering direct services to them.

Founded on 22 April 1956, XIZANG RIBAO is 30 years old. On the afternoon of 22 April, the newspaper held a grand rally to celebrate its 30th anniversary. Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; Cao Xu, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government Standing Committee; Puqun, vice chairman of the Regional Government; (Zhang Shaosong) deputy political commissar of the Regional Military District; Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC; as well as leading comrades of some departments and bureaus, institutes, mass organizations and other journalistic units of the region attended the celebration rally, at which vice secretary Raidi made a speech.

Comrade Raidi said: Journalism is an important part of the party's undertakings. The journalism front is an important front. During this new historical period, the region's various undertakings are rapidly developing. This has therefore put new and more demands on journalism. Acting in the spirit of the inscription of the region's leading comrades marking its 30th anniversary, XIZANG RIBAO must seriously sum up its experience, carry its achievements forward, and make its newspaper full of local characteristics by proceeding from the local conditions. It should actively and voluntarily do well in being a creative mouthpiece of the party, thereby serving the goal of building a united, rich, civilized, and new XIZANG.

On behalf of the whole staff of the Regional Journalists' Association, the Regional Society of Journalism and the Regional Radio and Television Bureau, Luosangxianba, director of the Regional Radio and Television Bureau, congratulated the staff of the newspaper. RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA News Agency, the Central Radio Station, and fraternal journalistic units in 20-odd provinces and cities also sent congratulatory telegrams and letters and presented gifts.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

SOUTHWEST REGION

TRAINING OF LOCAL TEACHERS URGED FOR XIZANG

OW020922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Ihasa, 2 May (XINHUA)--The only positive way to raise the educational standards of Tibet is to train more Tibetan teachers, Ciwang Zunmei, president of the region's university, said here today.

In an interview with XINHUA, he said the present practice of sending teachers from other areas to the underdeveloped region was not a permanent solution.

None of those would stay long in Tibet. They spoke a different language, had a different lifestyle and some suffered altitude sickness.

Ciwang Zunmai said that Tibetan students, given an university education would soon ease the serious shortage of qualified Tibetan teachers.

The Tibetan students should take courses in such subjects as Tibetan, Han and English languages, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry and music, which would all help Tibet's schools. All of them should return to Tibet to teach what they had learned.

Tibet University, the only one in this autonomous region, was set up last year chiefly to train teachers. The president said 95 percent of their graduates would be sent to schools all over the region.

Ciwang Zunmei, 41, is a graduate of Beijing Teachers' University.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

SOUTHWEST REGION

XINHUA PROFILES SICHUAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

OW021313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Chongqing, 2 May (XINHUA correspondent Xia Kaixuan)--Refusing to confine themselves to classrooms, college students in Sichuan Province are taking part in various social activities. The aim is to get to know society and put what they learn in school into practice, according to officials of the Provincial Students' Association.

Sichuan, in southwest China, has 46 colleges and universities. The students' after-school activities include teaching, social surveys, academic seminars and scientific consultation.

Deng Yong, a student at Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute in Chongqing, teaches English to a family in his spare time. "Being a student and a teacher at the same time helps me associate what we learn in school with social practice," he told XINHUA.

About 30 of Deng's fellow students are teaching English, French and German after school. Students from Chongqing Institute of Architectural Engineering have designed more than 180 types of houses for peasants since 1984.

During the winter holidays earlier this year, 100 Sichuan students studying in Beijing conducted surveys on agriculture, industry and other topics in their home province, and then put forward suggestions for improvements.

Some suggestions on textbooks and teaching methods have been adopted by school authorities. Students in Sichuan have been encouraged to carry out part-time activities or work since 1984.

At Chongqing University, students work in dormitories, laboratories and stores. One student working in a hotel said: "I like the job because it not only enables me to earn money, but also helps me to learn managerial skills."

Throughout the province there are 2,000 student organizations for lovers of art, music, calligraphy, photography, football and other activities.

/9738

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NORTH REGION

CADRES UNDERGO TEMPERING AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "An Effective Measure for Nurturing and Tempering Cadres"]

[Text] The provincial party committee has decided to send 10,000 cadres to the countryside and the factories. This decision has significant effects on improving the work style of the leading bodies at all levels, on enhancing the relationship between the cadres and the masses, on improving the cadres' political and vocational qualities, on establishing a powerful contingent of cadres to serve better the socialist four modernizations and on improving the economic condition of the impoverished rural areas. At the same time, it is also an effective measure for nurturing and tempering cadres.

Nurturing and tempering cadres in the frontline of spirited struggles are the perennial practice and fine tradition of our party. Many of our leading cadres reached maturity through the tempering of revolution and practice. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, many patriotic young people converged on Yenan, and the Party Central showed great foresight in promptly sending them to the frontline so that they might experience the trials and tribulations amidst the flames of war and the struggles of the people. That experience turned out a group of distinguished cadres who were cultured and educated and at the same time rich in combat experience. They guaranteed the sweeping victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. During the land reform and cooperative movements, our party sent large groups of cadres to the countryside to organize the people, mobilize the masses, and guarantee the success of the party's tasks at every stage. That experience has also nurtured a large group of fine cadres who were versed in rural tasks; among these cadres many are still the backbone of many fronts of endeavor today. This time, in deciding to dispatch cadres to the villages and the factories, the provincial party committee is further carrying forth the fine tradition of our party by nurturing and tempering the cadres through struggle and practice so as to produce more qualified personnel for the purpose of realizing the lofty goals of the new era.

Tempering at the grassroots level is a necessary process to improve the quality of the contingent of cadres. Practice generates real knowledge and true talent. Without struggle and practice there will be no outstanding personnel. The party and government organizations at every level have the

responsibility of organizing and guiding the people in constructing the socialist four modernizations, and that requires a contingent of cadres who understand Marxism, who have political foresight, who are willing to sacrifice themselves, who are dedicated revolutionaries, who have a strong sense of principle, who have good organizational discipline, who are capable, who have a thorough knowledge of their work, and who have a close relationship with the masses. To produce this contingent, a necessary process is to nurture and temper the cadres at the grassroots level. In view of the present conditions of our cadres, this process is especially important. Among the cadres in the party and the government organizations in this province, a large majority have gone from home to school and from school to work; these so-called "three-door" cadres have no practical tempering at the grassroots level. Even those cadres who came from the grassroots level have been away from the grassroots for a long time. They are constrained by institutional life and prolonged specializations, these cadres have few opportunities to get in touch with reality, and they have little contact with the people. Therefore, they are unfamiliar with new situations and new problems. If this situation does not improve, it will be difficult to guide properly the two civilizations constructions, and it will be difficult to prevent the occurrence of bureaucratism. The solution to these problems is to send the cadres to the grassroots level and send them among the people to learn in the real world. It is especially important methodically to send the young cadres to carry the burden in the forefront of the four modernizations constructions. By solving a myriad of complicated practical problems and by tempering, their abilities will increase, and they will better understand the masses and forge a closer relationship with the people. In this way, they can better adapt to the demands of their tasks and assume greater responsibilities in work. The provincial party committee has shown concern and love for the middle-aged and young cadres. To nurture and temper cadres through practice is not an expedient measure or a temporary policy, it should be a long-term measure. In a recent CPC Central Committee Circular entitled "Strict Adherence to Party Principle in Cadre Selection and Appointments," one regulation specified the preferential treatment for those cadres who have undergone practice and tempering. This is an important lesson in selecting cadres. From now on, when we select leading cadres at every level, we must strictly follow the Party Central's instructions.

Cadres of all ranks who are going down to the countryside and the factories should treasure the opportunity and conscientiously undergo the tempering and the tests. They must uphold communist ideals and the revolutionary outlook on the joys and sufferings in life and devote themselves to the service of the people; they must set strict demands on themselves, take the initiative in proper party style, consciously follow such regulations as "overcome the 5 barriers" and "the 10 prohibitions" as stipulated by the provincial party committee, and set an example in observing discipline and obeying the law. Skillfully rally the local cadres and the masses and together demonstrate the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountain and work hard and long. They should enhance investigations and studies, honestly reflect the situation, seriously carry out propaganda, implement and ensure the party's various general and specific policies, and properly install the two civilizations constructions. They should consciously accept the unified leadership of the local party committee: never act like the "imperial envoy" and never act like special party members or special cadres.

NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ON RURAL GRASSROOTS WORK

SK270255 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIRAO in Chinese 13 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

["Excerpts" of speech by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, delivered at the provincial rural work conference: "It Is Necessary To Conscientiously Strengthen and Improve the Rural Grassroots Work"--date not given]

[Text] 1. Strengthening the Rural Grassroots Work Is Requirement for Building the Two Civilizations Successfully.

At present a great amount of work remains to be done in the rural areas, and strengthening the grassroots work is very important in successfully finishing the work to be done. We have thousands of tasks, principles, and policies that should all be carried out down to the grassroots levels, so that they can produce tremendous material forces. The two levels of township and village, in particular the village, are the forefront of the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas. Organs at higher levels should exercise correct leadership over the rural work. They should pool the efforts of the masses and encourage them to build the civilizations persistently. In the process of pooling the efforts and persistently building the civilizations, townships and villages play a role as a bridge to organize and promote the efforts. Since the popularization of the household output-related contract responsibility system in the rural areas, we have encountered many new situations, new problems, and new tasks, and strengthening and improving the rural grassroots work have become all the more important.

First, the wide application of the household output-related contract system has eliminated the old system of the people's communes of "three-level ownership, with ownership by the production team as the basic form," and has turned centralized organizations into decentralized ones, thus making the grassroots work heavier and more arduous. In the course of carrying out decentralized operation, it is an urgent requirement for the peasant households that the grassroots levels provide various kinds of services in order to upgrade the socialization of the rural commodity production and expedite the pace of achieving prosperity.

Second, the great number of contradictions and problems arising in the in-depth development of the rural reform should be resolved at the grassroots levels. The second step of the rural reform is only in the beginning stages,

and many fields related to the first step should be improved and coordinated. In the meantime, the vast rural areas are in the process of replacing the old economic systems with new ones and converging the urban with the rural reforms, and imbalances are bound to appear. Solving these problems is not only a task for organs at higher levels but an important task for the grassroots levels.

Third, the development of the rural commodity production has set forth many new tasks for the building of the two civilizations at the grassroots levels. This should be resolved through strengthened ideological, political, and legal work in the rural areas.

Fourth, our province's current rural grassroots work lags considerably behind the needs of the new situation and new tasks. Generally speaking, the province's rural grassroots work is developing and progressing continuously, which explains why the rural situation has increasingly improved during the past few years. We should soberly note, however, that the weak link of the current rural work as a whole still lies in the grassroots because the situation of the grassroots party organizations, and the ideas, ability, work methods, and work styles of grassroots cadres fail to meet the needs in the development of the situation.

From the above-mentioned few points, we can see that strengthening and improving the rural grassroots work have become a very conspicuous issue that we should urgently attend to when promoting the two civilizations in the rural areas, and also an important task for CPC Committees at various levels.

2. We Should Try All Possible Means To Build Leading Bodies Capable of Leading the Masses in Building the Two Civilizations Successfully.

The key to the building of grassroots party organizations lies in the building of leading bodies. Without well-built leading bodies and competent party branch secretaries, no one will pay attention to the building of the two civilizations, and it will be difficult to implement the party's various rural policies. Comrades in charge of the rural work have certainly experienced the hardships resulting from negligence in the building of leading bodies, and the benefit resulting from the efforts to attend to the building of leading bodies.

Since September 1984, when the provincial CPC Committee issued a document on the readjustment of the rural grassroots leading bodies, all localities have done a great amount of work in this regard. As of the present, leading bodies at the township level have generally been readjusted, and more than 80 percent of the village-level leading bodies have been readjusted. Nearly 20 percent of the village-level leading bodies remain to be readjusted, and some of the readjusted township and village leading bodies also fail in the test of practice. For this reason, our present principle for the rural grassroots leading bodies is to "stabilize the overall situation while making minor readjustments, with the focus on upgrading the level." Unreadjusted township and village leading bodies and those that are not equal to their work after readjustment should have their problems solved in the course of rural party rectification.

In strengthening the building of the rural leading bodies, the important thing is selecting people, particularly village party branch secretaries and chairmen of villagers' committees. According to our experiences and the current situation, we should emphasize the following when selecting people: First, we should adhere to the principle of having both ability and political integrity. Second, we should adhere to the mass line. Some people say that it is "difficult to select people at the grassroots levels." This is indeed true in some townships and villages. However, many facts have proved that talented people can be found as long as we adhere to the mass line. Third, we should broaden the avenues of selecting people, and persistently select them from all quarters: 1) We may select people in our own localities. Some party members and the masses outside the party have achieved marked results and shown their talents in organization and management when they organized associations or undertook certain production projects under contracts, and they have won the trust of the masses. We should select and install them in party branches and villagers' committees. Some people may be a little too old, but they are capable of leading the people in achieving prosperity, and are supported by the masses. We may also place them in leading bodies. Those who have already served in leading bodies may continue to stay, and carry out their work and train successors simultaneously. 2) We may select people from among those who have left for other localities. In many villages, there are people who went to other localities to do business, or to work as temporary or contract laborers. Some of them have done a good job, and some have joined the party. Generally speaking, these people have broader knowledge, and more experiences in commodity production. We may ask those who are willing to serve the masses back to serve as cadres and make contributions to changing the features of our villages. 3) We may train people at the grassroots levels. In some villages, leading bodies have become paralyzed or half-paralyzed over a long period of time, and it is indeed impossible to discover suitable candidates within the party or from among the original cadres. In such villages, we may, on the one hand, order one party member to take charge of the activities of party members, and, on the other, select people from the masses without party affiliation who have a good character and strong ability to organize villagers' committees, which should grasp the building of the two civilizations, and undergo training in work practice. When conditions are ripe, we may recruit them into the party in a timely manner, and organize the leading bodies of party branches. 4) We may transfer people from higher levels. At present, there is serious overlapping and overstaffing in county level organs, and they are totally capable of sending a group of young and promising comrades to work in some poor and backward villages, serving as acting or concurrent party branch secretaries or deputy secretaries, without having their wages or benefits changed, to change the appearance of the villages within a definite time. This method is also very good for training cadres.

3. The Ideology and Work Styles of Grassroots Cadres Should Be Conscientiously Strengthened.

An important aspect of our efforts to strengthen the grassroots organizational building is to strengthen it in terms of ideology and work styles. According to investigations of various localities, there are generally two major problems in the ideology and work styles of the rural grassroots cadres;

First, the ideology guiding their work is not correct. Up to the present, some cadres have not freed themselves from the shackles of the idea of the natural economy, and are still used to a "one-track-mind." They lack the ability to organize, lead, and develop commodity production. Second, they fail to fulfill the party's purpose. Some cadres lack a sense of dedication to and responsibility for their work, carry out their work only when they are pushed, and even "get their pay only and have no cares about the people's affairs." Others concentrate their efforts on their own enterprises alone in order to achieve affluence, to the neglect of the masses' production and lives.

The above-mentioned two problems are interrelated. The present central task for the rural grassroots work is to organize and guide the masses to greatly develop the socialist commodity production; facilitate the change of agriculture into commodity, specialized, and modernized production; and gradually achieve common prosperity in the rural areas and common affluence among peasants. In order to realize this historical task, our cadres should have a strong desire to serve the people and foster a fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, guide the peasants to achieve the great matter of eliminating poverty and seeking prosperity by developing commodity production in an effort to suit the demands of the historical transition in the rural areas, and strive to master ability in conducting modernization in the course of developing commodity production. Since grasping the reorientation of the thinking of rural grassroots cadres and the reeducation on the party's purpose among them is a top-priority task for strengthening the rural cadres' ideological understanding and improving their work style, we must conscientiously attend to the work in this regard.

Simultaneously, we must pay attention to the problems concerning some grassroots cadres taking advantage of their functions to seek private gains. Our province's rural party rectification focusing on solving the problems concerning grassroots party-member cadres abusing their power for selfish ends has been carried out for one month or so. Whether or not we can solve these problems is a matter that the masses are paying close attention to, as well as an important indicator for deciding whether or not the party rectification work becomes a mere formality. After summing up the experiences of all localities, we know that in order to eliminate the problems concerning taking advantage of power to seek private gains, we should deeply conduct education on party spirit, stir up powerful public opinion within and outside the party to the effect that it is praiseworthy to be honest in performing one's official duties and shameful to abuse one's power for selfish ends, get rid of such thinking of the exploiting class as "unless a man looks out for himself, heaven and earth will destroy him," and foster the idea that "those who seek private gains at the expense of public interests will be handled according to the law and discipline." On the basis of conducting ideological education, we should pay attention to heeding the people's opinions, lay bare the problems concerning party-member cadres taking advantage of their power to seek private gains, and then check and solve such problems in succession. In the course of party rectification, the rural areas must urgently sort out financial affairs. Practice has shown that it is not difficult to sort out financial affairs as long as we conscientiously grasp it. We should focus on solving the problems relating to party-member cadres that have cropped up since the implementation

of the contract responsibility system, and the problems about which the people have many complaints. We should first sort out the problems that are easy to solve. We should properly solve the problems in accordance with different conditions. The funds that are returned through sorting out financial affairs should be used mainly for supporting the development of town- and township-run enterprises and helping the poor. In the course of sorting out the financial problems relating to village cadres, problems relating to the cadres at the county, district, and township levels, if found, should be solved on the spot. This is also a continuation of the deep development of the county, district, and township party rectification.

We should closely link party rectification with the strengthening of rural grassroots cadres' ideological understanding and improvement of their work style. After party rectification, we should properly grasp the work of training the cadres at the township and village levels and rural party members. All localities should strive to ensure that the cadres at the township and village levels are trained once in the next two years. The main content of the training is to study basic Marxist theory, modern management science, and all policies concerning rural reform and economic development. From now on, we should form a system of training rural grassroots cadres and party members and persistently carry it through to the end in order to ceaselessly upgrade the political and professional levels of the vast number of grassroots cadres and party members.

4. Conscientiously Carry Out the Ideological and Political Work Down to the Level of Grassroots Areas.

The party should constantly focus its rural work on grasping both material and spiritual civilizations in an effort to ceaselessly improve the rural areas' material livelihood, the rural people's ideological and political levels, and their understanding with regard to general knowledge. In particular, the more the rural policies are relaxed and the commodity economy is enlivened, the more we should strengthen the ideological and political work and the education with regard to general knowledge, and carry out the ideological and political work down to the level of the grassroots areas. The tendency for the rural grassroots party organizations to neglect the ideological and political work exists generally at present. The relations between party committees and governments of townships (towns) are not balanced. Party committees take on everything, so the governments cannot independently exercise their functions. As a result, the work in many fields, particularly the party's ideological and political work, is affected and weakened. We should change the tendency of no difference between the party and the government and persist in the principle of "the party administering party affairs." The party committees should concentrate their main efforts on grasping party building and the ideological and political work. Otherwise, they will be considered as having neglected their duties. The leading organs at or above the county level should pay attention to changing the method of leadership, such as "party organs taking on everything." Matters in the economic and administrative fields should be solved at the meetings of township heads sponsored by the county government; at the same time, we must not ask the party committee members to take on everything or join all meetings in an effort to create conditions for separating the grassroots party functions from their government management.

At present, in carrying out ideological and political work in the rural areas, we should emphatically conduct the "four-haves" education with communist ideas as the core among the masses within and outside the party, and conduct the education on ways to correctly handle the relations among the state, the collective, and the individual so that an increasing number of people will become able to resist and oppose, of their own accord, the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, the influence of the ideas of "putting money above everything else" and benefiting oneself at the expense of others, and law and discipline violations in the economic field, such as production of fake commodities, tax evasion, and bribery. At the same time we should intensify the education on the current situation, policies, and the legal system and unify the thinking of the masses in line with the party's serious rural principles and policies so that they will correctly understand the relations between the reform of the old economic system and the adherence to the socialist orientation; between allowing some people to achieve affluence ahead of others and common affluence; between the development of the commodity economy and the improvement of the cooperative system; between decentralized household operation and centralized operation; between the planned economy and the market regulation, and so forth, and will clarify their confused or wrong ideas. We should master, in a timely and accurate manner, the ideological pulse of the people of different strata and solve their individual problems correctly. Ideological and political work should be carried out in line with the principle of persuasion, and in close connection with the practice of economic construction and economic structural reform. We should have the ability to turn negative factors into positive ones and conscientiously make ideological and political work run through all other work.

The rural areas of our province have created many good experiences in strengthening ideological and political work among the masses. We hope that more experiences will be created to make ideological education more powerful, effective, and persuasive.

5. We Should Establish and Perfect Township and Village Cooperative Service Organizations in the Course of the In-depth Reform.

One of the rather conspicuous problems existing in many localities of our province is poor service for rural commodity production and imperfect service systems, particularly township and village cooperative service organizations. In quite a few villages, "centralized operation" has disappeared, and no one takes charge of such operations as mechanized farming, irrigation, insect pest treatment, storage and transportation, purchase and marketing, and management, thus seriously affecting commodity production. This problem should be solved through implementation of policies and in-depth reform. The most salient characteristics of the household output-related contract responsibility system, which is a new style of the cooperative economy, is two-layer management, which means the combination of decentralized management with centralized management, either being applied to whatever areas it is suitable for. The peasants, as relatively independent commodity producers, begin to require this for expanding the scope of operation and developing associations and cooperation following the development of production. If this requirement is not satisfied, there will be the tendency that the means of production are

in the hands of large households concentratively, and small households depend on large households. This will affect the consolidation and development of the rural cooperative economy. Therefore, the development of the commodity economy and the improvement of the cooperative system should go hand in hand. The improvement of the cooperative system should be started with the services rendered before, during, and after production. At present, peasants want organized service but, at the same time, have some misgivings. Therefore, we should clearly explain to them that our present emphasis on the establishment and improvement of the function of "centralized" service, a part of the two-layer management system, or, in other words, the improvement of the cooperative service organizations is based on household contracts and decentralized operation, and aims at further tapping the potential of household operation and widening the scope of household operation. Today's "centralization" is fundamentally different from the past "large size and collective nature" characterized by a high degree of centralization, administrative orders, "mass action" in production, and the "common bigupot" in distribution. We should also strictly clarify the policy bounds of these two when carrying out our work.

In strengthening the function of centralized management at the village level, we should start from the most basic agricultural technological service, such as irrigation, mechanized farming, plant protection, and supply of fine seeds, and gradually expand the scope of service following the development of the commodity economy. We should not only render good technological service to cropping but extend our services actively to forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, and industrial production. We should not only pay attention to the service in the process of production but also successfully organize pre and post-production service, including the serialized services to certain trades and products. At present, many village-level cooperative economic organizations have been established in order to improve the cooperative service. (Some of these organizations are named village economic associations while some of them are named agricultural-industrial-commercial associations.) Some of them with good operation are well received by the peasants. Viewing the situation of the development of these cooperative economic organizations, we consider it necessary to set up and perfect the village-level cooperative economic organizations. Simultaneously, we should pay attention to respecting the will of the peasants and guard against developing these organizations in a massive way. As for the villages whose conditions for establishing the cooperative economic associations have not matured, their villagers' committees may temporarily exercise the functions for service and management. We should also encourage and support the peasants to set up various kinds of cooperative economic organizations on the basis of self-service and mutual service, such as specialized production associations, production and marketing service companies, and irrigation companies. As the peasants need various kinds of service to develop commodity production, we must give multilayered and various forms of service to the peasants instead of developing single-patterned cooperation. We must not seek uniformity in establishing village-level cooperative organizations and these organizations should proceed from their actual conditions to decide their degree, contents, and form of centralized and decentralized management.

The economic associations and the agricultural-industrial-commercial associations in many areas are regional cooperative economic organizations under the jurisdiction of the township governments. Their main functions are to render regional service, to perfect the contract responsibility systems in the agricultural and other fields, to sign and carry out economic contracts, and to organize agricultural capital construction. At present, the township economic associations in some areas fail to play a role as economic entities for management service due to these areas' failure to separate government functions from business management, to clearly define their functions and duties, or to catch up with the level of economic development. From now on, we should carry out the principle of separating government functions from business management. The township governments should neither exercise the functions of the economic associations nor take on or undertake the specific management activities of the associations. The system of producing cadres of the economic associations should be changed from the governments appointing cadres to members of the associations holding democratic elections. Those areas without township economic organizations should gradually set up these organizations in accordance with the demands of the economic development and management service, in light of the different actual conditions, and in line with the principle of voluntary cooperations.

6. All Departments Should Strengthen the Grassroots Organizational Work.

In order to improve and strengthen the rural grassroots work, we should not only have good party branches, leading bodies, and cadres' ranks, but also strengthen the rural grassroots work. All departments should cooperatively organize power to contribute to the reform work and to civilizations of the localities so as to upgrade the work efficiency of the grassroots units.

We should make great efforts to improve the work of such professional units as the grassroots economic management units and political and legal units. They include supply and marketing cooperatives, credit cooperatives, grain stations, cotton stations, postal and telecommunications offices, power administrative centers, tax offices, industrial and commercial centers, supervisory centers, police substations, agricultural business centers, centers for popularizing agrotechnology, animal husbandry veterinary stations, and public health centers. These grassroots organizations are shouldering the major responsibilities for specifically implementing the relevant policies and decrees of the party and the state, conducting social economic management and administrative management, and giving direct service to the broad masses of the peasants. We must fully affirm their previous achievements. However, viewing the situation reflected by the rural areas at this conference, we know that the work of these grassroots organizations still fails to attain the demands and expectations of the peasants. Thus, we should educate the broad masses of grassroots workers to truly rectify their ideology for guiding the professional work, to foster an idea of serving the masses, to enthusiastically render quality service to the masses, to be public servants of the people, and to work for safeguarding the interests of the masses and for putting an end to and opposing all activities in violation of the people's interests. The departments at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels that have established organs among the grassroots areas should work out rules for their working personnel in line with the actual conditions. These

departments should evaluate the professional work of the grassroots working personnel once or twice a year. Newly appointed working personnel should be selected from among the best through examinations and work as trainees for one year. Through the overall evaluation at the end of every year, we should commend and award those with achievements, and criticize and help those with poor results. Those who violate the law and discipline should be handled, some of them may be fired. Besides the units at various levels that take charge of this work, provincial departments concerned should grasp the overall work and ensure carrying it out through to the end.

We should attach importance to and strengthen the work of grassroots CYL organizations, women's federations, militia organizations, and villagers committees, and give full play to their role in building a new socialist countryside, and in self-education and self-management.

7. Leading Organs Should Serve the Grassroots Levels Wholcheartedly.

In order to strengthen leadership over the rural grassroots work, leading organs at all levels, in particular the county level, and leading cadres should effect a change in their guiding ideology, and firmly foster the idea that "leadership means service" so that they can better meet the need for serving the grassroots levels. Fundamentally speaking, the idea that "leadership means service" is decided by the functions of our socialist state organs and is a concrete embodiment of our party's consistent purpose of serving the people. The relations of leading persons to the grassroots levels and the masses are, in essence, the relations of public servants to masters, and of serving to being served. Our present emphasis that "leadership means service" is also a requirement raised by the great development of the commodity economy and the reform of the urban and rural economic structure. It is a noble duty of leading organs to support the peasants in commodity production and achieving common affluence through multilayered and various forms of service. In the meantime, exercising leadership through organizing service for the grassroots levels and the peasants is also a change of the past leadership method of promoting the rural work purely by administrative orders and means. Therefore, leading organs and leading cadres should regard it a basic guiding ideology that "leadership means service."

We should go down to the grassroots levels and do solid work if we are to serve the grassroots and the peasants. The provincial CPC Committee has urged that county leading cadres devote at least one-third of their time and provincial and prefectural leading cadres one-fourth of their time every year to conducting investigations and study in townships, villages, or households. In particular, they should take the lead in going to poor townships and villages, living and eating in peasant households, investigating the hardships of the peasants, and giving heed to their voices. Leading persons should not only do so themselves but should also urge personnel of leading organs to do the same. Going down to the grassroots levels itself is not the purpose. The purpose is to do solid work and solve problems for the grassroots levels and the masses. When judging the ideology and workstyles of a unit or a cadre, we should not only see whether they have gone down to the grassroots levels but also see how many problems they have solved and how much solid work they have done for the masses after going to the grassroots. In order to make doing

solid work for the peasants a responsibility and a system, many counties have assigned various functional departments with the task of lending socialized service to peasants and every level with the target of doing the "urgent, difficult, and major work" that the peasants urgently ask to be finished, and have enforced a responsibility system and an evaluation and award-penalty system to ensure that the assignments are fulfilled within the fixed time. Such a method will play a very good role in promoting the rural work. At the same time, leading persons at all levels should also note that grassroots cadres shoulder very heavy work tasks, and some of their work is very difficult. Therefore, they should pay attention to showing concern for the grassroots cadres, enthusiastically support their work, and protect their initiative.

To enhance service to the rural areas more effectively, we urge that leading comrades of county CPC Committees and Governments and responsible comrades of relevant county departments go in groups to every township once every year to work there, listen to reports on situations, and study ways to solve problems. Tasks once decided should be assigned to every department and should be fulfilled within a fixed time. Such face-to-face leadership should be persisted in as a system. Meanwhile, counties should simplify administration and delegate power to lower levels, and grant more decisionmaking power to township (town) governments. The most important power they should delegate is financial and personnel management power. Financial departments at the township level should be established and improved as soon as possible. Counties where conditions are ripe may assign fixed revenue quotas to townships (towns) on a trial basis, and apply the method of making them responsible for the fixed quotas of revenues and expenditures, which will remain unchanged for several years, assigning them to turn over to higher authorities a fixed amount of revenue (or enjoy a fixed amount of subsidies), and allowing them to retain for themselves the above-quota portion (including a part of the "above-quota portion to be shared") in order to spark the enthusiasm of townships for creating, accumulating, and managing money. At the same time, we should gradually reform the administrative management systems of regions and departments. Counties may try out the reform first, and departments at higher levels should render active support.

/12913

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27 May 1986

NORTH REGION

LEADING CADRES HELD CRUCIAL TO RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Han Licheng [7281 4539 2052], Baoding party committee secretary: "Paying Attention to the Leading Cadres Is the Key to Rectifying the Party Style"]

[Text] After spending several years in bringing order out of chaos, especially after the organizational reforms and party rectification, the party style at the leading cadre level in our city has greatly improved. But there are still problems with unhealthy tendencies among the leading cadres. These are manifested in the following ways:

1. Setting up a devious network of contacts for personal gains. Some cadres are scheming for personal gain, but they do not want to be obvious about it. They no longer blatantly "go it alone"; instead they use a network of contacts and job-related opportunities and take a circuitous route. The status of the leading cadres provides them with the advantage of having extensive contacts in all directions; their power, relations, and influences are additional assets that furnish the right conditions for their devious schemes. In most discipline violation cases involving leading cadres, the culprit is seldom alone. Usually a "whole string" of people is involved.
2. Taking all kinds of measures to conceal their self-serving schemes. When the cadres are engaging in unhealthy activities, they always seek out loopholes in policies, laws, and regulations; they figure out ways to beat the system and "play touch ball." They engage in several avoidances: (1) avoid the limelight; (2) avoid direct responsibilities; and (3) avoid "hurting the public." Some organized groups even share responsibilities: the front men make no decisions and those who make decisions stay in the background.
3. Egocentrically seeking a way in or saving a way out. Young cadres usually painstakingly dig their own way in. They feign shyness in obtaining material rewards, but show much enthusiasm in engaging in formalities, getting an undeserved reputation, and assisting their leaders in unhealthy activities. Those cadres who are about to leave the group or have just left are concerned with their route of retreat; some may blatantly prepare their cosy nests or engage in private business and enterprises.

4. Organizing reforms in name and engaging in unhealthy activities in fact. Some leading cadres are engaging in unhealthy activities while giving them the high-sounding term of "reforms." To these people, extravagant dinners and gifts and arbitrary awards of prize money and goods are considered part of the liberalization and revitalization, and resorting to fraud and deceptions and offering lip service are called "reforms."

These unhealthy party styles among some party members and leading cadres may be due partly to loopholes in the system and extraneous circumstances, but intrinsically they are due mainly to an impure party spirit. Because the "Cultural Revolution" created confused ideologies, and because ideology and political works have failed to keep up with the new conditions created by the reforms and liberalizations, in the face of corrosive capitalist ideologies, some leading cadres' individualistic ideology began to inflate and their aspiration to serve the people and their ideal of struggling for communism began to fade. Another reason for the unhealthy party style is the lack of a thorough understanding of the present reforms. In order to achieve basic improvements in party style among the country-level and the higher-ranking cadres in the city, we must now pay attention to the following links:

1. Pay attention to education. Take aim at the reality of the ideology of the leading cadres today. First, we must pay attention to the education of the leading cadres about the present situation and policies, so that they are sober-minded about the present party style; at the same time reinforce their confidence that basic improvements of party style are attainable. Second, continue to pay attention to party spirit, ideology, and discipline education. Especially for those leading cadres who joined the party after the "Cultural Revolution," they must be educated in the fundamental knowledge of the party and the regulations and statutes of the party, so that they will always remember the objectives of the party's struggles. Third, educate the leading cadres in professional ethics. To be responsible to the party and the people is a fundamental form of professional ethics for the leading cadres, who are the party and the people's faithful servants. Fourth, improve education in basic Marxist-Leninist theories as well as cultural and professional knowledge; improve the leading cadres' political and professional qualities and raise their leadership standard and their decisionmaking abilities. In emphasizing the leading cadres' self-education, it should be stressed that their unhealthy party style not only will cause such problems as "subordinates following the bad examples of their superiors" and "passing laws in vain" but will provide sanctuary for all evil winds and noxious influences.

2. Diligently implement a system that stresses party-style responsibility. Leading cadres at every level must bear their share of responsibilities, with one level being responsible to another. Assume responsibility toward maintaining a good party style in the organized groups, the higher ranks looking out for the lower ranks and members of each group dividing up the work and being accountable for the party style of the leading cadres within their responsibility frontline and unit. In everyday life, pay attention to education and be on the alert. When problems arise, assume the responsibility and promptly investigate and deal with the situation. Seek out and deal with those who neglect their duties, those who stand by and do nothing, and those who let matters drift.

3. Pay attention to supervisory work. Gradually establish and perfect a system of supervision around the leading cadres. Superiors should understand the situations of the cadres within his administrative area; make regular inspections so that they know the subordinate cadres as they know the back of their own hands. Within the organized groups, apply the centralized democratic system and amplify an energetic assembly system to carry out serious, not superficial, criticisms and self-criticisms. Establish a system for the lower ranks and the masses to evaluate critically the cadres; regularly organize lower-rank cadres, party members, and the masses to evaluate leading cadres critically and utilize their appraisals as important references in cadre assessments and appointments.

4. Grasp typical cases and be strict and impartial in rewards and punishments. If the leading cadres are to take the initiative in realizing the basic improvements in party style, their reward or punishment must be strict and impartial, clear and proper. Cases involving leading cadres violating discipline must be harshly dealt with. The following must be stressed: (1) clearly delineate responsibilities. Deal with the individual who is responsible for the mistake, the individual who tried to take advantage of others. (2) Firmly uphold the principle that all people are equal before the party discipline and the political discipline; uphold all identical cases will be identically investigated, and justice will be equally dispensed. (3) Harshly punish people who obstruct investigations and justice and people who seek vengeance on those who exposed a crime. We must not pay the price of damaging the prestige of the party by protecting these people. Then it will be possible for the leading cadres to take the initiative in realizing the basic improvement in party style.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING FOR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK300551 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A preparatory meeting for the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress was held in (Qulanqiate), Hohhot City, on the afternoon of 29 April.

The meeting declared that the preparations for the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress have been completed and the session will open on 30 April. Batubagen, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the preparatory meeting.

He said: The Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress had 792 deputies. Among these deputies, 7 died and 5 were transferred to other places or returned to their native places after retirement.

When including the 9 deputies who should have been appointed by a by-election at the Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress, the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress should hold a by-election for 21 deputies. The former unit in charge of the election work conducted a by-election for 16 deputies to the Fourth Session. Through examinations, the deputies' credentials committee of the regional people's congress standing committee recognized them as qualified deputies. So far, the Sixth Regional People's Congress has 796 deputies. According to a report, 683 deputies are going to attend the Fourth Session. A total of 630 deputies attended the preparatory meeting.

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CSO: 4005/673

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC OPENS FOURTH SESSION

Shi Shengrong, Others Attend

SK290558 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee opened in Hohhot on the afternoon of 28 April.

That day, the newly decorated Nei Monggol Guesthouse looked especially magnificent. In the middle of the rostrum, there was a CPPCC emblem decorated with red flags and pine trees. A total of 386 CPPCC members from all fronts of the region attended the opening ceremony. Seated on the rostrum were Shi Shengrong, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; and Chen Bingyu, Wu Ligeng, Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyantatu, and Yun Zhaoguang, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee. The principal leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organizations including Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Batubagen, and Cai Ying, attended the opening ceremony to extend warm congratulations. At 1500 on 28 April, Shi Shengrong declared the opening of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee. He then delivered a speech.

Entrusted by the fifth standing committee of the regional CPPCC committee, Vice Chairman Liu Zhenyi delivered a work report of the standing committee of the regional CPPCC committee; Vice Chairman Yun Zhaoguang delivered a report on the situation of the historical accounts of past events and the tasks for the future; and Vice Chairman Chen Bingyu submitted to the session a report on the motions work since the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee.

Invited to the session were Comrade Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, as well as some leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organizations, including Qian Fenyong, Tian Congming, Lin Weiran, Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbayaer, and Hu Zhongda. Attending the session as observers were members of the National CPPCC Committee who were staying in Hohhot; responsible persons of the United Front Work of the regional CPC committee; and responsible persons of various democratic parties, industrial and commercial federation, Overseas Chinese Federations, Taiwan compatriots' federations, and other relevant departments.

Official Delivers Work Report

SK290559 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Liu Zhenyi, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, delivered a work report of the standing committee of the regional CPPCC committee at the fourth session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee.

Liu Zhenyi said in his report: The regional CPPCC committee dealt mainly with the work in the following six fields in the past year:

First, the regional CPPCC committee enthusiastically organized CPPCC members to participate in the political activities and to discuss the policies and principles set forth by the state and the autonomous region.

Second, the regional CPPCC committee organized CPPCC members to conduct investigations to expand their role in conducting political consultation and democratic supervision.

Third, the regional CPPCC committee made contributions to the region's construction and reform by taking full advantage of its having a lot of intellectuals.

Fourth, the regional CPPCC committee made new explorations for promoting spiritual civilization through enhancing study.

Fifth, through enhancing self-construction, the regional CPPCC committee exercised its role in giving guidance to the league, city, banner, and county CPPCC committees.

Sixth, the regional CPPCC committee made contributions to promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland by further developing patriotic united fronts.

With regard to this year's work plan, Liu Zhenyi pointed out: The CPPCC organizations at all levels should continue to carry forward the fine tradition of the CPPCC; organize CPPCC members and patriotic personages of all circles to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC, the Fourth Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, and the regional conference of banner and county CPC committee secretaries, to study Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and scientific and technological knowledge, and to firmly foster an idea of serving the four modernizations and overall economic reform; and further organize CPPCC members to conduct investigations on special subjects so as to bring into play their role in deeply and extensively conducting political consultation and democratic supervision.

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27 May 1986

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

MODEL WORKERS FORUM--On 29 April, more than 70 model workers happily gathered together to attend a forum held by the regional Council of Trade Unions to mark the 1 May International Labor Day. They animatedly discussed the excellent situation in reform, and unanimously pledged to plunge into reform with an attitude of being masters of the state and make new contributions to the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Regional party, government, army and CPPCC leading comrades, including Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Tian Congming, Cai Ying, Lin Weiran, and Yun Zhaoguang, attended the forum to celebrate the red-letter day with the model workers. They also issued medals and letters of certificates to comrades who won the May labor medals. The forum was permeated with a vivid and vigorous atmosphere. Model workers vied with one another to give speeches on their experiences, plans, and suggestions. Zhang Shuguang and other party, government, and army leading comrades also spoke. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86 SK] /6662

WUHAJ'S FIRST CPC CONGRESS--The first Wuhai City CPC Congress was held from 18 to 22 April. A new leading body of the city CPC committee was elected at the congress. (Wang Fengqi) was elected secretary of the city CPC committee; and (Wang Peiran), (Gao Shouyao) and (Ba Daer), deputy secretaries of the city CPC committee. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 86 SK]/6662

SHANXI RESPECT TO HUNAN PLA LEADER--Comrade Liu Shihong, the retired former political commissar of Hunan Military District, died of serious illness in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, on 23 April at the age of 73. Wreaths were sent by comrades Qin Jiwei, Kang Keqing, Wang Ping, Yang Chengwu, Guo Linxiang, Yang Baibing, Yuan Shengting, Zhang Nansheng, Wang Zifeng, Mao Ziyong, Xiong Qingquan, Wan Da, Jiao Linyi, and Jiang Jinliu. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 86 HK] /6662

HEBEI CHANGES PREFECTURAL, CITY DISTRICTS--With the approval of the State Council, our province has changed some of its prefectural and city administrative divisions which are listed as follows: Zhengding and Luancheng Counties of Shijiazhuang City; Wuan County of Handan Prefecture is placed under the leadership of Handan City; Qingyuan County of Baoding Prefecture is placed under the leadership of Baoding City; and Xingtai County of Xingtai Prefecture is placed under the leadership of Xingtai City. Jiaoqu District of Handan

City is abolished. All townships and towns under the jurisdiction of this district are placed under the leadership of Congtai, Hanshan, and Fuxing Districts. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /6662

TIANJIN SUPPLEMENTARY CPPCC MEMBERS--On 11 April, the 18th Standing Committee meeting of the 7th Municipal CPPCC Committee approved the namelist of supplementary CPPCC members, which was adopted at the 5th session of the 7th Municipal CPPCC Committee. The namelist is as follows: Kong Lingzhi, female [1313 0109 2535]; Bai Hongzhen, female [4101 1347 3791]; Feng Rong, female [7458 1369]; Zhu Wenju [2612 2429 4251]; Liu Hangying [0491 5300 7751]; Liu Yunwen [0491 5686 2429]; Guan Zhaoying, female [7070 0340 5391]; Sun Shengmin [1327 0524 3046]; Li Henian [2621 7729 1628]; Wu Tongbin [0702 0681 6333]; Wu Menghui [0702 1322 2547]; Zhang Junli, female [1728 0193 0196]; Xia Zhongheng [1115 6850 1584]; Fu Zengren [0265 2582 0088]; Tong Xuanming [4547 1357 2494]; Zeng Wei [2582 7279]; Qiu Jianxun [5941 1696 8113]; Liao Yitong, female [1675 6318 1749]; Xiong Xi [3574 6897]; and Wei Renzhi [7614 0117 0037]. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /6662

CSO: 4005/673

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA MEETING ON STRENGTHENING POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

HK251510 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 86 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Regional Conference on Political and Legal Work Convened to Study and Make Plans for 1986 Work in the Field"]

[Text] The Ningxia Regional CPC Committee held a regional conference on political and legal work from 3 to 8 April. The meeting conveyed, studied, and discussed guidelines of the national political and legal work conference and speeches made by central leading comrades in this regard. It also analyzed the region's present situation in public security and assigned tasks for the 1986 political and legal work.

Attending the meeting were Li Xuezhi, Xue Hongfu, Li Yunhe, Hao Tingzao, Shen Xiaozeng, Ma Sizhong, Cai Zhulin, Bai Zhenhua, Ma Yingliang, Jiang Guangdong, Xu Qian, Ma Youde, Guo Wenju, Wang Yanxin, Yang Huiyun, Yang Xin, and other regional leading comrades. During the meeting, Comrades Li Xuezhi and Shen Xiaozeng delivered speeches and Comrade Bai Zhenhua conveyed guidelines of the national political and legal work conference. Also present at the meeting were leading members of CPC committees of prefectures, cities, and counties (districts), who are in charge of political and legal work; responsible comrades of people's courts, procuratorial organs, public security organs, and judicial organs at various levels; and responsible comrades of other relevant departments of the region.

The meeting pointed out: The region's situation in public order has taken a favorable turn. It finds expression mainly in the following: A number of vicious criminals have been severely punished according to law; the people now have a stronger sense of security; there has been a drastic drop in the crime rate; public order in public places has somewhat improved; and the enthusiasm of the people for the prevention of crime has risen considerably. Political and legal work has made a due contribution to the improvement of public order, defending and stimulating the economic restructuring and implementing the policy of opening up to the world and invigorating the domestic economy, and to the improvement of party conduct and social conduct at large. However, the situation in public security is still not stable enough and its development is uneven in various areas. Serious and gruesome crimes are soiling some areas, economic crimes are

thriving, and there is a resurgence of some pernicious practices in society. The present tasks for the region's political and legal work remain very arduous and complicated. We must therefore stay sober-minded and should in no way lower our guard or relax our will to fight.

The meeting also assigned tasks for the region's 1986 political and legal work. They are: under the leadership of the regional CPC committee, we must firmly implement a number of principles and instructions prescribed by the party Central Committee on political and legal work. In line with the plans adopted by the national political and legal work conference, we must make further efforts to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system and must unswervingly persist in the people's democratic dictatorship, continue to crack down on serious economic and other crimes, and resolutely ban and check all pernicious practices in society. At the same time, we must improve public security in an all-round way, enhance professional proficiency of public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts, and strengthen the building of their basic units so as to strive for a further turn for the better in public order and to lay a solid foundation for a basic improvement in public security.

The meeting noted: We should in no case relax our vigilance against serious criminal activities and should concentrate efforts on investigating such crimes as murder, causing explosions, rape, and robbery as well as involvement in criminal gang activities, and should lose no time in cracking down on all serious crimes in these areas.

The meeting pointed out: Economic crimes are terribly harmful to economic construction and corrosive to the party workstyle. Therefore, we must resolutely bring major cases of economic crimes to trial and must not be soft on economic criminals so as to ensure the smooth development of economic construction. Cases of criminal liability should be dealt with according to the law and should not be handled by economic sanction. Those who violate the law should be dealt with according to the law and should not be punished in accordance with party discipline and our codes of discipline. Economic crimes should not be regarded as unhealthy tendencies and malfeasance should not be treated as a bureaucratic workstyle. Unlawful economic activities determined to be responsible for a crime should be dealt with according to the law.

The meeting decided that a high degree of socialist democracy and a perfect socialist system provide a basic guarantee for perfecting the socialist system, ensuring the sound progress of our reforms, and they perpetuate the political stability in our country. This is of great significance for strengthening the constitution of the socialist legal system. Leaders at various levels should heighten their sense of the legal system, correct the tendency of ignoring the legal system, and enhance the consciousness of protecting the legal system. Efforts must be made to spread the knowledge about the law and give full play to the role of the law so that cadres and the people will be accustomed to dealing with things according to the law. Meanwhile, we must proceed from the actual conditions of our region to strengthen legislation in the grassroots units.

The meeting pointed out: We must strengthen discipline and the workstyle of public security forces through improved political and ideological work and by consolidating leading bodies, persevering with rigid training, and enhancing political integrity and professional proficiency. Thus, we will be able to build a public security force with lofty ideals, moral integrity, better education, and a strong sense of discipline so as to meet the needs of the work of public security, the procuratorate, and the judiciary in the new historical period.

Comrade Li Xuezhi addressed the meeting. After expounding on the great significance of perfecting the socialist legal system, he said that all party organizations and members should set a good example in observing the state constitution and law, with no exceptions. All law-breakers, regardless of the rank of the persons involved, must be investigated and affixed with legal liability. He pointed out that some party members, particularly a few party member leading cadres, consider themselves to be exceptions to observance of the law. This is absolutely wrong. Our country permits no "special citizens" who do not keep themselves within the bounds of the law; still less does our party permit any "special members" who do not keep themselves within the bounds of party discipline and state law.

In referring to striking heavy blows at economic and other crimes, Comrade Li Xuezhi called on party and government leaders at all levels and all discipline inspection departments, public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts to have a sound understanding of the importance and urgency of the struggle. They should carry on the struggle of cracking down on serious economic crimes in depth and puncture the swollen arrogance of economic criminals while continuing to strike relentless blows at other crimes. In investigating and handling economic criminal cases, regardless of the persons involved, we must deal with law-breakers according to the law and enforce the law strictly. However, in investigating and handling major criminal cases, some departments and units do not yet have a correct understanding of their importance. They have no determination to deal with the cases, because they cannot cast aside all considerations of face, cannot withstand the pressure of pledging for mercy, and cannot break through the network of relationships. Proceeding from party spirit and its principles and out of their sense of responsibility to the revolutionary cause and the interests of the people, leaders at various levels should remove obstacles and overcome obstructions to make a thorough investigation of these cases.

Comrade Li Xuezhi stressed: It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over political and legal work. The CPC committees at all levels should take political and legal work as a matter of prime importance in their work. They should vigorously support public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts to independently exercise their functions and powers according to the law, help them overcome difficulties in their work, and give full play to the role of political and legal work committees at various levels.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Xuezhi hoped that comrades on the political and legal front will handle matters impartially, be loyal to the party, the people, and the law, and will not stoop to flattery and be not swayed by considerations. Thus they will take on new aspects and do better political and legal work so as to make new contributions to the building of our region's socialist legal system.

Comrade Shen Xiaozeng delivered a closing speech at the meeting. He said: We must further study and comprehend Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks on "paying special attention to legislative work while working hard to build the country" and speeches made by the central leading comrades at the National Political and Legal Work Conference. We must go a step further in unifying our thought so as to keep our approach with what the party Central Committee requires of us politically. When speaking on the present tasks for our region's political and legal work, he pointed out that attention must be paid to the following three aspects: First, we must not slack off in striking relentless blows at all serious crimes and overcome difficulties and remove obstacles from different sides in cracking down on serious economic criminal activities; second, we must enforce the law strictly and live up to the expectations of the party and the people on political and legal workers; third, if our material conditions are not replenished, we must emulate each other in work and contributions and must not scramble for fame and gain. Meanwhile, we must strengthen unity and work untiringly. Comrade Shen Xiaozeng called on party committees at various levels to conscientiously give more leadership to political and legal work in line with the plans made by the party Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee so as to achieve marked results in political and legal work this year.

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CS0: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU CONGRESS SESSION ADOPTS DECISION

HK290829 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Gansu will hold the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in Lanzhou on 6 May. This decision was adopted this morning by the 18th session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Li Dengying, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended this morning's plenum, over which Wu Jian, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided.

The session first adopted the agenda of the forthcoming session. The major items on the agenda are to discuss and decide on matters concerning the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, to discuss the draft of the work report of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and to discuss appointments, removals, and other matters.

On behalf of Wang Yaohua, chairman and member of the credential committee, the vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delivered a credential report on holding a by-election for people's deputies.

The session adopted the announcement on holding a by-election for people's deputies. The announcement points out: There are 567 deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; 10 vacancies are yet to be filled by a by-election.

At the session, Li Wenhui, secretary general of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a report on handling the suggestions, criticism, and opinions proposed by deputies of the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The session agreed to distribute it after revision to deputies attending the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

The session was attended by Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, [words indistinct], Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxin. Also present were Lin Bing, president of the Provincial People's Higher Court, and Luo Lin, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU HOLDS CYL GRASSROOTS WORK CONFERENCE

HK010054 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A provincial conference on CYL grassroots work ended in Wuwei today. The conference urged CYL organizations at all levels in the province to actively mobilize and lead CYL members and youths to get rid of poverty, to become rich; to train new people, to attain the target of becoming well off, and to make contributions in basically getting rid of poverty in 3 years and having enough to eat and wear in 5 years.

The conference relayed the spirit of the instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and the CYL Central Committee on CYL work, analyzed the status quo of the province's grassroots CYL organizations, seriously found out about the main problems affecting the work of grassroots CYL organizations, studied the experiences gained by the CYL Central Committee in grasping grassroots CYL organizations in Wuwei and the experiences of all localities in the province in properly carrying out grassroots CYL work, discussed and formulated 30 suggestions on strengthening CYL branch work and enlivening grassroots CYL work in an all-round way, mobilized CYL members and youths in the province to make contributions in getting rid of poverty and becoming better off, and [words indistinct].

Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and Lu Kejian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke.

/9738

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI LEADERS HELP REHABILITATE VICTIM OF INJUSTICE

HK221224 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] With the intervention of the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, a case of miscarriage of justice has finally been rehabilitated after a 28-year delay.

(Yu Dezhi) comes from (Yizong) village, Chang'san county. In 1958, he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for receiving a bribe of 16.9 yuan and was discharged from the post of warehouseman at Xian City supply and marketing bureau. Over the past 28 years, he went to the departments concerned more than 1,000 times, but he could not get his problem solved.

On 9 January 1985, the provincial bureau for handling people's letters and visits reported the case of (Yu Dezhi) and made some suggestions to the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee. Comrades Zhou Yaguang and Mou Linsheng therefore wrote to the Xian City intermediate people's court instructing them to reconsider the case. On 25 March 1986, after reconsidering the case, the Xian City intermediate people's court announced that (Yu Dezhi) was not guilty.

On the morning of 16 April, (Yu Dezhi) and his wife went to the provincial CPC Committee office and reported to Comrades Zhou Yaguang and Mou Linsheng his hard life over the past 20-odd years. Because of his case, their children were affected not only in the areas of joining the army and the party, but also in entering universities, polytechnic schools and senior secondary schools. Several times, he tried to commit suicide, but was dissuaded from doing so by his wife. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, his family has attained prosperity through hard work and have led a happy life. But the happiest thing for the family is the rehabilitation of his case.

Over the years, (Yu Dezhi) suffered many hardships, but he had firm faith in the party and socialism. He led his family to attain prosperity through hard work and made them live in harmony. Therefore, in 1982, the family was praised as a glorious family that has attained prosperity through hard work. In addition to frequently supporting the poor peasants, he donated 500 yuan to his village to run a school.

He has decided that from now on, he must educate his children and grandchildren on responding to the party's calls and making more contributions for the four modernizations. Moreover, he plans to donate the money compensated to him by the authorities for the public's benefit.

After listening to his report, Comrades Zhou Yanguang and Mou Linsheng said: Though a victim of a miscarriage of justice for so many years, (Yu Dezhi) still had faith in the party's policies and strived to get rich through hard work. This has shown that he is loyal to the party. His case dragged on for so many years mainly because the pernicious influence of the leftist thinking has not been totally liquidated, and also because of bureaucratism and the unhealthy tendencies in party style. The rehabilitation of this 20-odd years old issue shows the wisdom of the party and the party's policies.

Comrades Zhou Yaguang and Mou Linsheng urged the party committees at all levels to further do well in implementing the party policies, and thoroughly rehabilitate one by one cases of miscarriage of justice brought about by the leftist thinking.

/9738

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG HOLDS MOBILIZATION MEETING ON NATIONALITY UNITY

HK301545 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon the Regional CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting on the fourth nationality unity education month activities, urging all localities and units to seriously strengthen their leadership over the activities and carry out this year's nationality unity education month activities more profoundly and effectively.

Amudun Niyaz, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a mobilization report at the meeting.

In his report Amudun Niyaz reviewed the achievements made by the region and the problems existing in the region since the region carried out nationality unity education month activities in 1983, and put forth concrete requirements for properly carrying out this year's nationality unity education month activities.

He said that in this year's nationality unity education month activities, CPC committees at all levels must seriously organize cadres of various nationalities to deeply study Marxist theory on nationality, establish Marxist ideas on nationality, and further raise their consciousness in safeguarding nationality unity. It is necessary to firmly grasp the study of leaders and leadership groups at all levels and treat it as the focus of the nationality unity education month activities. Party member cadres above county level, and leading cadres in particular, must, in connection with the study of correcting party style, seriously examine and review the situation in nationality unity with the spirit of party rectification, find existing problems, and work out measures for improvement. It is necessary to vigorously carry out the activities of commending and learning from the advanced. It is necessary to extensively carry out various activities of self-education on the masses. It is necessary to integrate strengthening education in nationality unity with examining the implementation of nationality policies, with solving practical problems, and with implementing the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC. CPC Committees at all levels must seriously strengthen their leadership over the activities.

Regional party, government, and army leading comrades Li Shoushan, Zhang Sixue, Ismail Yashanof, and Liu Haiqing attended the mobilization meeting.

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG COMMENDS COUNTY FOR NATIONALITY SOLIDARITY

HK040446 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the Kashi Prefectural CPC Committee and Commissioner's Office held a rally in Zepu County to award this county the title "model county in nationality solidarity." The rally began at 0900. Present were Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC and chairman of the regional advisory commission; responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Tang Guangcai, Bai Chengmin, and Wang Zhenwen; Li Tianxiang, vice minister of petroleum industry, and (Jiao Liren), adviser. (Guo Sang), secretary of the prefectural CPC committee, presided.

Comrade Tomur Dawamat spoke first at the rally. He said: Under the leadership of the county CPC committee and government, Zepu County has scored outstanding success in nationality solidarity work, and accumulated rich experiences. All areas, departments, sectors, trades, and fronts in Xinjiang should learn from the country's good experiences, organize the nationality solidarity month drive still more soundly and effectively, as demanded by the regional CPC committee, and create a new situation in nationality solidarity work in the region.

The regional CPC committee and people's [word indistinct] have sent a cable of congratulations to the Zepu County CPC Committee and government. The cable said: The fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang lie in nationality solidarity, which represents the overall situation in the region. You have led the cadres and masses in the county to seriously implement the instructions of the central and regional CPC committees on strengthening nationality solidarity, to seriously study Marxist theory on nationality, and to implement the party's nationality policy, with the result that nationality solidarity has been continually strengthened and the political and economic situation has become better and better.

The regional CPC committee and government hope that, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the guidance of the spirit of the fourth session of the Sixth NPC, you will make still greater efforts, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity, further strengthen leadership, and

ceaselessly conduct education for the cadres and masses in Marxist nationality policy, and in strengthening nationality solidarity. In this way the party members, cadres, and masses, especially the leading cadres at all levels, can firmly establish the Marxist concept of nationality, spontaneously implement the party's nationality policy, handle nationality relations well, solve problems in nationality solidarity, and continually consolidate and develop the county's political situation of stability and unity.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON EDUCATION FOR YOUTHS

HK040537 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee has issued instructions on stepping up education for youths and juveniles, calling on party organizations at all levels to strengthen leadership, bring into play the role of all sectors of society, and adopt a variety of means to conduct education for youths and juveniles in a measured way, to forge them into new socialist people with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.

The instructions say that in the new situation, there are many problems meriting special concern in the thinking, study, work, and daily life of youths and juveniles. To improve and enhance education for them, the provincial CPC Committee issues the following instructions:

1. Fully understand that education for youths and juveniles is a major component part of the party's cause. The party committees at all levels must regard improving this work as a major aspect of ideological and political work, put it on the agenda, and get a good grasp of it. We should strive to gradually make this education a systematic, regular, and socialized affair in 3 to 5 years.
2. We must regard the establishment of communist ideals as the fundamental content of education for youths and juveniles.
3. Step up education in law and discipline for youths and juveniles and do a good job of work regarding young delinquents. Through the efforts of all sectors of society, by 1990 the youths and juveniles in the province should know, understand, and obey the law.
4. Vigorously cultivate advanced and model figures with the characteristics of the era, to encourage young people to go on advancing.
5. Mobilize the forces of all sectors to create an excellent social environment for educating youths and juveniles.

6. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over CYL work and set specific demands and tasks for this work in light of the party's central tasks. The special role of the CYL in uniting and educating youths and juveniles should be brought into full play. Spending on CYL and young pioneers activities should be increased as much as possible, to meet their work needs. Funds specially allocated for the education of youths and juveniles must not be cancelled, and we must ensure that they are indeed spent on this education.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

CONCLUSION OF CPPCC SESSION--The fourth session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC concluded in Xining on 30 April. Present at the closing ceremony were leaders of the party and government in the province Yin Kesheng, Song Ruixiang, Liu Feng, Huanjuecailang, (Lu Baoyun), (Tang Zhengren), Zhao Haifeng, Ma Wanli, and Song Lin. Zhang Guosheng, member of the CPPCC Standing Committee, was also present. Provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman Han Yingxuan presided. Comrade Yin Kesheng made a speech in which he congratulated the session on its success on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government. He praised the work of the provincial CPPCC in recent years. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Apr 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4005/659

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HONG XUEZHI INSPECTS PLA UNITS IN ANHUI

OW280612 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

/Excerpts/ Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department, recently led a work group to inspect the work of the Anhui Military District. He separately met with the cadres of the headquarters of the military district and the units directly under it, and the comrades of the PLA medical teams working in old revolutionary base areas in Anhui. He set some demands for their work.

During his meeting with the cadres of the military district headquarters and the units directly under it, Hong Xuezhi pointed out: The PLA should subordinate itself to national economic construction, which is in the interest of the whole, and should not expect too much from the state. It should try to solve some of its problems itself. On the one hand, it should make careful calculations and scientific arrangements for proper use and management of available funds and materials to ensure that priority needs are met and consideration is also given to ordinary needs. On the other hand, it should broaden sources of income, reduce expenditures, develop production, and bring into full play its own strong points to develop livestock breeding and agricultural and sideline production where state policy and law permit. It should pay attention to stopping up loopholes and preventing wastes. On the question of how to improve party style, correct unhealthy tendencies, and enforce financial and economic discipline, it should take the lead and set a good example, just as Vice Chairman Yang of the Military Commission said at the central meeting attended by 8,000 people.

During his inspection tour of the Anhui Military District, Hong Xuezhi also received the comrades of the PLA medical teams working in old revolutionary base areas in Anhui and inquired them about the details of their work and life.

He also set specific demands for the medical teams with regard to their working methods.

/12228
CSO: 4005/658

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION LEADERS TAKE LEGAL EXAM

OW260549 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 24 Apr 86

/Article by reporter Li Yuezhu/

/Excerpts/ Shenyang, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 200 leading cadres at and above the division level of Shenyang Military Region sat for an exam together in a central examination hall today to see how much they have learned after attending classes on the popularization of legal knowledge.

Commander Liu Jingson, Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua, and other leading comrades of the Military Region all took part in the exam. They all did well for the exam, getting an average of 90 percent.

The Shenyang Military Region party committee held that without exception, soldiers should also control their own actions in accordance with the law of the state. Leading cadres should be the first to study, understand, observe, and apply law. This is the key to their success in leading the PLA units under their command to observe and abide by law and discipline.

The Shenyang Military Region party committee has run a study class for all principal leading comrades of its units at and above the division level. This offered them an opportunity to make a further and systematic study of the basic contents of China's Constitution and its Criminal Law, Conscription Law, Marriage Law, Provisions Concerning Punishment Called for by the Maintenance of Social Order, and the Provisional Regulations "Concerning Punishments to Soldiers Committing the Crime of Dereliction of Duty," as well as the Inheritance Law, Economic Contract Law, Criminal Procedure Law, Civil Litigation Law, and laws concerning the system of lawyers and the notarization system. The purpose is to help them get rid of such erroneous concepts as "power instead of law," "punishment in place of law," and "personal feelings taking precedence of law" which existed in their minds to one extent or another. The exam was an examination of the results of their study.

/12228

CSO: 4005/658

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EX-SERVICEMEN FIND EMPLOYMENT--Shanghai, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The 10,000 Shanghai ex-servicemen and women who have left the forces over the past year have all been employed, a city official said today. Their demobilization was part of a national program to cut the PLA by 1 million, which was announced last June. Last September, Shanghai Municipal Council asked district and county authorities to help find jobs for the ex-servicemen and women. Timber, steel and cement has been provided for more than 15,00 ex-soldiers who had back to rural areas and needed to build houses. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 28 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S DEFENSE WORKS--Wang Baotian, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and commander of the provincial military district, inspected people's defense works in the capital of the province this morning. Comrade Wang Baotian called for adapting people's defense to the current change in strategic thinking, subordinating it to and having it serve the four modernizations, combining the use of people's defense works in peacetime with the use of them in war, and making use of them at present. It is necessary to bring the strategic role of people's defense works into full play and at the same time to increase their social and economic benefits. /Text/ /Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

JINAN COMMANDER ATTENDS CEREMONY--An exhibition sponsored by the Political Department of the Jinan Military Region on fine art works and photographs collected from the PLA campaign of being loyal to the motherland opened at the exhibition hall of the military region on the morning of 24 April. Attending the opening ceremony of the exhibit were responsible persons from the Jinan Military Region, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Culture Department, the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the provincial military district, and from other departments concerned. Li Jiulong, commander of the military region, cut the ribbon of the opening ceremony. /Excerpt/ /Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 86 SK/ 12228

NANJING COMMANDER VISITS EXHIBITION--Nanjing, 2 May (XINHUA)--The Nanjing Military Region held a veteran soldiers' calligraphy and painting exhibition yesterday. Among the visitors to the exhibition were Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region; Wu Zhongqi, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Calligraphy Association; and Zhang Tianmin, a famous painter and vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Artists Association. /Excerpts/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0819 GMT 2 May 86 OW/ 12228

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI: RAID ON LIBYA SHOWS U.S. 'FEROCIOUS' NATURE

OW261256 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] A folk adage says it well: It is easy to change rivers and mountains but hard to change a person's nature. A bloodthirsty wolf will never change its killing nature. With its armed aggression of Libya, the U.S. imperialists have once again bared their ferocious nature to the whole world. The difference between the U.S. imperialists and a wolf is that when a wolf attacks, it does so directly without any sham excuses; when the U.S. imperialists attack people of other nations, they always try to find high-sounding excuses.

In the past, when the U.S. imperialists defended Taiwan, carried out aggression against Korea, attempted to invade northeast China, frenziedly bombed out cities and towns, and carried out armed intervention in Vietnam, they used the excuse of opposing communist aggression. The excuse for their recent wanton and indiscriminate bombing of Libya is that Libya threatened the security of the United States with terrorism. This is 100-percent gangster logic.

Libya's population is about that of the U.S. capital. It is several thousand kilometers away from the United States. It has no ICBM's, not even any medium-range guided missiles. How can it threaten the security of a nuclear power that is armed to the teeth? While the U.S. imperialists wantonly and indiscriminately bombed Libya, Reagan, swollen with arrogance, called the U.S. troops an intimidating force, implying that from now on, anyone who does not yield to U.S. hegemony or dare to implement policies not conforming to U.S. interests will be charged with threatening U.S. security and punished accordingly.

In carrying out armed aggression against Libya, the U.S. imperialists aim not only at teaching Libya and other small countries of the Third World a lesson but also at giving a warning to our country.

In recent years, although some people have striven to forge firm economic and military ties with the United States and have made major concessions to the United States in many areas, the U.S. imperialists, who have always regarded communism and the socialist countries as enemies, have always used their armed might as the principal support in their dealings with China. For

instance, the United States supplies Taiwan with great quantities of new weapons and conducts frequent joint military exercises with Japan and South Korea in areas adjacent to China's territorial waters; and the United States' strategic nuclear missiles are aimed at over 100 important military targets and industrial bases inside China.

The President once ordered the U.S. 7th Fleet and its armed forces stationed in the Asian-Pacific region to take immediate action and protect the freedom and independence of the people of Taiwan if its security was threatened by mainland China. The recent U.S. attack on Libya can serve as an excellent antidote to those people who still persist in a pro-U.S. policy and harbor illusions about the U.S. imperialists.

/6662

CSO: 4005/680

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27 May 1986

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

CANCELING YANG DEZHI'S U.S. VISIT--A tide of protest against U.S. imperialism's barbarous raids on Libya is rising in the world with each passing day. For this reason, some leading comrades of our army have suggested that Comrade Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States in May be postponed or canceled.

[Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW]
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27 MAY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

USSR's Kapitsa on U.S. Bases in Philippines (XINHUA, 29 Apr 86)	1
Soviet, Afghan Premiers Hold Talks in Moscow (XINHUA, 22 Apr 86)	2
Briefs	
Support for Afghanistan	3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Korean Workers Party Delegation Visits Jilin (XINHUA Domestic Service, 2 Apr 86)	4
Japanese Rallies Mark Constitution Anniversary (XINHUA, 3 Mar 86)	5
Briefs	
Northern Territorial Issue	6
Joint Development of Fighter	6
Delegation Arrives in Tianjin	6

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan Adopts Program Stressing Domestic Demand (XINHUA, 1 May 86)	7
--	---

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada Aids Management Training of Chinese (XINHUA, 25 Apr 86)	8
RIBAO Hails Latin American Statement (RENMIN RIBAO, 8 Apr 86)	9

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Deng Liqun Addresses Translators Meeting (Qu Zhihong; XINHUA Domestic Service, 26 Apr 86)	11
Radio Lecture on Deportation of Foreigners (Beijing Domestic Service, 29 Apr 86)	12
Justice Ministry Notes Low Repeat Rate for Criminals (CHINA DAILY, 30 Apr 86)	14
Deng Liqun Attends Literary Meeting, Forums (XINHUA Domestic Service, various dates)	16
Presents Literature Prizes, by Li Guangru, Zhuo Peirong	16
Cuts Ribbon for National Book Show, by Li Guangru	16
Addresses Book Review Forum, by Li Guangru	17
Report on National Confucius Symposia (Sun Kaitai; LIAOWANG, 24 Feb 86)	18
International Confucius Symposium Planned (XINHUA, 26 Apr 86)	23
Literary Editors Discuss Drop in Subscriptions (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 28 Apr 86)	24
Xi Zhongxun Praises Guangdong's Publishing Work (Li Guangru; XINHUA Domestic Service, 23 Apr 86)	25
National Book Show Attracts Eager Crowd (XINHUA, 20 Apr 86)	26
Reportage on National Legal Knowledge Drive (XINHUA, 27 Apr 86; XINHUA Domestic Service, 28 Apr 86)	27
New 5-Year Program Underway	27
Justice Minister Comments	28

Reportage on Education for Minority Nationalities (XINHUA, 29 Apr 86; CHINA DAILY, 30 Apr 86)	31
Enters New Development Stage	31
Minority Education To Improve, by Zhu Ling	31
Briefs	
Yang Shangkun, Others Mourn PLA Veteran	34
Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping Mourn Veteran	34
Yang Shangkun, Others at Sichuan Opera	34
Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun Attend Exhibit	34
Buddhist Temple Restoration	35
Veteran Nurses To Be Honored	35
Inscription Honors Meng Tai	35
College Enrollment	36
Lower Cost College Textbooks	36
Volunteers for Remote Areas	36
Doctorate Studies	36

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Reportage on Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Session (JIEFANG RIBAO, 30 Apr 86)	37
New Leaders Named	37
Work Report Approved	37
Briefs	
Congress Presidium Meeting	38
People's Congress Session in Shandong	38
Learning From Model Worker Speech	38
New CPPCC Chairman Elected	39
Retired Educational Workers Association Meets	39

SOUTHWEST REGION

CPC Officials Speak at Political, Legal Work Meeting (Xizang Regional Service, 21, 22 Apr 86)	40
Gyanincain Norbu	40
Comrade Raidi	41
Xizang Holds Public Security Work Conference (Xizang Regional Service, 27 Apr 86)	43
Xizang Meeting of Chief Procurators Ends (Xizang Regional Service, 28 Apr 86)	44

Xizang Holds Discipline Inspection Meeting (Xizang Regional Service, 21 Apr 86)	45
XIZANG RIBAO Marks Thirtieth Founding Anniversary (Xizang Regional Service, 22 Apr 86)	47
Training of Local Teachers Urged for Xizang (XINHUA, 2 May 86)	48
XINHUA Profiles Sichuan College Students (XINHUA, 2 May 86)	49

NORTH REGION

Cadres Undergo Tempering at Grassroots Level (Editorial; HEBEI RIBAO, 22 Feb 86)	50
Hebei's Xing Chongzhi on Rural Grassroots Work (Xing Chongzhi; HEBEI RIBAO, 13 Apr 86)	52
Leading Cadres Held Crucial to Rectifying Party Style (Han Licheng; HEBEI RIBAO, 1 Mar 86)	62
Nei Monggol Holds Preparatory Meeting for People's Congress (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 29 Apr 86)	65
Nei Monggol CPPCC Opens Fourth Session (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 28 Apr 86)	66
Shi Shengrong, Others Attend	66
Official Delivers Work Report	67
Briefs	
Model Workers Forum	68
Wuhai's First CPC Congress	68
Shanxi Respect to Hunan PLA Leader	68
Hebei Changes Prefectural, City Districts	68
Tianjin Supplementary CPPCC Members	69

NORTHWEST REGION

Ningxia Meeting on Strengthening Political, Legal Work (NINGXIA RIBAO, 10 Apr 86)	70
Gansu Congress Session Adopts Decision (Gansu Provincial Service, 28 Apr 86)	74
Gansu Holds CYL Grassroots Work Conference (Gansu Provincial Service, 29 Apr 86)	75

Shaanxi Leaders Help Rehabilitate Victim of Injustice (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 18 Apr 86)	76
Xinjiang Holds Mobilization Meeting on Nationality Unity (Xinjiang Regional Service, 29 Apr 86)	78
Xinjiang Commends County for Nationality Solidarity (Xinjiang Regional Service, 4 May 86)	79
Shaanxi Issues Instructions on Education for Youths (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 3 May 86)	81
Briefs	
Conclusion of CPPCC Session	83

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Hong Xuezhi Inspects PLA Units in Anhui (Anhui Provincial Service, 26 Apr 86)	84
Shenyang Military Region Leaders Take Legal Exam (Li Yuezhui; XINHUA Domestic Service, 24 Apr 86)	85
Briefs	
Ex-Servicemen Find Employment	86
Jiangxi People's Defense Works	86
Jinan Commander Attends Ceremony	86
Nanjing Commander Visits Exhibition	86

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

Ba Yi: Raid on Libya Shows U.S. 'Ferocious' Nature (Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China, 24 Apr 86)	87
Briefs	
Canceling Yang Dezhi's U.S. Visit	89

TAIWAN

Officials Meet With Philippine Presidential Envoy (CNA, 2, 6 May 86)	90
Li Teng-hui Offers Agricultural Aid	90
Yu Kuo-hwa Meets Envoy	91

JPRS-CPS-86-049
27 May 1986

SOVIET UNION

USSR'S KAPITSA ON U.S. BASES IN PHILIPPINES

OW291902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union will hold the Philippines on its pledge not to allow any nuclear weapon to be stored in the U.S. military bases on its soil, the Philippine News Agency quoted visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa as saying today.

Kapitsa told a press conference that his country's stand has "always been against foreign bases." Asked about the Soviet naval bases in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, Kapitsa claimed that "these are not bases."

The United States maintains two military bases in the Philippines, the Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base, which are considered the biggest U.S. bases overseas.

Referring to the Soviet Union's relationship with the Asian-Pacific region, Kapitsa said the Soviet Union proposes an extensive exchange of views among all interested countries in the region on the establishment of equitable, mutually beneficial and steady cooperation in the economic, technological, scientific and cultural fields.

Kapitsa said his visit to the Philippines is "to convey the greetings and best wishes of the Soviet leaders" to President Corazon Aquino and to the Philippine Government.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister, who arrived in the island country on 24 April, met the Philippine president yesterday and invited her to visit Moscow.

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CSO: 4000/258

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET, AFGHAN PREMIERS HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

OW221033 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Several days before the seventh round of Pakistani-Afghan "proximity" talks in Geneva, the Soviet Union Monday repeated its pledge to give more military and economic aid to the Kabul Government, supported by about 118,000 Soviet troops.

Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov made the pledge during his talks with visiting Afghan Premier Soltan Ali Keshtmand, who arrived in Moscow Monday for discussions expected to center on a new draft proposal on withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan, according to the Soviet News Agency TASS.

"The Soviet Union would like that substantial progress be achieved already this year for reaching a political settlement" to the Afghan issue, he said, but he did not mention concrete steps and conditioned any progress to an end of alleged foreign interference in the Afghan internal affairs.

The Soviet Union has had an estimated 118,000 soldiers in Afghanistan since 1979, a major topic at the indirect talks between neighboring Pakistan and Afghanistan, scheduled to begin on 4 May in Geneva.

The two sides have been holding the talks under UN auspices because Pakistan refuses to recognize the Kabul Government.

/9738

CSO: 4000/258

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN--Moscow, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The leading Soviet party and government bodies today expressed the intention to continue their support for the Afghan regime led by Babrak Karmal in a telegram greeting the eighth anniversary of the "April Revolution" of Afghanistan. The message said that the Soviet Union supports the Karmal regime's policy of a "political settlement" of the Afghanistan issue. But it did not mention when to withdraw the Soviet troops from the country. Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, told Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of Afghanistan, who visited the Soviet Union several days ago, that the Soviet Union will continue to aid Afghanistan politically, economically and militarily. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/258

NORTHEAST ASIA

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION VISITS JILIN

OW040453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1853 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Changchun, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Jilin provincial CPC Committee, the WRK's North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee delegation arrived by train this morning in Changchun City on a 1-day friendly visit to Jilin Province. Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the Jilin provincial CPC Committee, and Fan Yeben, deputy secretary of the Changchun City Party committee, welcomed the Korean guests at the railway station.

Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, met the delegation head Kim Sun-chol and delegation members and had a cordial and friendly talk with them this afternoon. The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee held a welcoming banquet for the visiting Korean delegation in the evening.

Following their arrival in Changchun City, the Korean guests visited the Changchun film studio and the No 1 motor vehicle plant. They will also visit Siping City, Jilin City and Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture.

/9738

CSO: 4005/655

27 May 1986

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE RALLIES MARK CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW031907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 3 May (XINHUA)--Japanese political parties and mass organizations today held rallies on meetings to either support or demand a revision of the present state constitution, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the document coming into effect.

The present constitution went into effect 3 May, 1947, to replace the 1887 "Meiji" constitution which gave absolute power to the emperor.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) called for the revision of the constitution, saying it was imposed upon Japan by the allied troops after World War II.

Former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi also made a statement today in support of revising the constitution.

However, opposition parties such as the Socialist Party of Japan, the Komei Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan defended the constitution, saying it is a constitution of peace and democracy.

They also criticized the Nakasone cabinet and the LDP for expanding the Japanese military and for planning to call elections for upper and lower houses of the Diet (Parliament) on the same day before the "irrational distribution" of Diet seats is changed. They said this "irrational distribution" of Diet seats violates the constitution.

/9738

CSO: 4000/257

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

NORTHERN TERRITORIAL ISSUE--Tokyo, 7 May (XINHUA)--Japan will not upgrade its trade with the Soviet Union until there is breakthrough on the issue of the northern islands, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today. According to the KYODO News Service, Nakasone made this remark during a meeting with Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Kohl stayed in Tokyo after attending the economic summit of seven major industrialized countries. Japan has repeatedly demanded the return of its four northern islands taken by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. Kohl and Nakasone also discussed east-west relations and bilateral issues. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /9738

JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF FIGHTER--Tokyo, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Ranking U.S. and Japanese military officials have for the first time discussed matters on developing jointly a new type of supporting fighter (FSX), a local newspaper today quoted government sources as disclosing. The FSX would be a new generation of fighter with which Japan would equip its air self-defense force. The talks were held between ranking officials from Japan's air self-defense force and those of the U.S. defense department who accompanied Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Japan early this month. It was reported that during their discussion, the Japanese asked the United States to cooperate by providing necessary information and other data materials and the Americans agreed. The two sides would meet in the future for further consultation on the matter, the report said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW] /9738

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TIANJIN--A five-member DPRK delegation headed by Han Sang-kyu, Procurator General of the DPRK Procurator's Office, arrived in Tianjin Municipality on 1 April while on a tour. That evening Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and secretary of the municipal Political Science and Law Commission, received Han Sang-kyu and his entourage at the guest house. Attending the reception were Wang Yongchen, deputy secretary of the municipal Political Science and Law Commission and president of the municipal Higher People's Court; Liang Guoqing, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; Chang Wei, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorial Branch; and Gen Jianhua, director of the municipal Foreign Affairs Office. Wang Xiaoguang, deputy procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, also arrived in Tianjin accompanying the delegation. [Excerpts] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /9738

CSO: 4005/655

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

JAPAN ADOPTS PROGRAM STRESSING DOMESTIC DEMAND

OW011120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, 1 May (XINHUA)--The cabinet has adopted an outline of programs that stresses the need to switch Japan's export-oriented economy to one propelled by domestic demand, the local press reported today.

The package for domestic demand stimulation measures calls for steps to promote housing construction and to adopt a shorter work week.

Statistics show that many Japanese work five-and-a-half to six days a week, and take an average of only five days of vacation time each year. The average Japanese office worker gets about two weeks' vacation time.

The cabinet outline, coinciding with international labor day, also promises more paid vacation time. The package was presented last month to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa in hopes of paring Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States and its trading partners in western Europe.

Japan's trade imbalance with the United States last year reached a record U.S.\$49.7 billion and that with west European nations was U.S.\$12.6 billion.

The Maekawa outline reportedly has drawn criticism from within Nakasone's own ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Critics oppose some provisions, such as the recommendation to abolish tax exemptions on savings of up to three million yen (about \$17,647). However, government sources said the cabinet has called for a "review" of the tax exemption system.

According to press reports, at next week's Tokyo Summit Prime Minister Nakasone would elaborate--in the light of the cabinet outline--the measures his government will take to boost domestic demand.

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CSO: 4000/257

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADA AIDS MANAGEMENT TRAINING OF CHINESE

OW252012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Shanghai, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Canadian colleges have enrolled 119 Chinese teachers and students on management-study courses over the past 3 years, a Sino-Canadian meeting here was told today.

Meanwhile, 50 Canadian management experts have opened 24 courses in China during the period.

Under a Sino-Canadian cooperative development program, Canada has been providing professional management training since 1983 for teachers and students from eight Chinese universities, including Qinghua and Nankai.

The Canadian Government has provided 12 million Canadian dollars (about 27,600,000 yuan) for the management training program.

Universities in both countries have also launched joint management graduate courses, the participants at the meeting were told.

Canada has provided Chinese universities and colleges with books and teaching facilities, and the cooperative program is to be continued.

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CSO: 4000/257

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RIBAO HAILS LATIN AMERICAN STATEMENT

HK120511 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 86 p 7

[Short commentary: "The Wish of the Latin American People"]

[Text] On 5 April, a special meeting of the Latin America parliament has unanimously adopted the "Guatemala Statement" which denounces the intervention of a certain big power and the violation of the sovereignty of Latin American countries. The statement solemnly declared that "if a certain country in Central America remains a target of armed intervention in spite of all peace efforts, the Latin American parliament will act to defend the independence and freedom of that invaded country." This once again demonstrates the will of the Latin American countries to resolutely oppose external intervention, especially armed intervention in the affairs of Central America. It reflects the wishes of the people in Latin American countries to solve the problems of Central America in a peaceful way.

As we all know, in order to achieve a peaceful solution of the Central American disputes, the Latin American countries of the Contadora Group and the Lima Group have done much work. Many principles put forward by the Contadora Group have been accepted by Central American countries. In January this year, the foreign ministers of the five Central American countries issued the "Guatemala Statement," expressing their support for the "(Carawaleda) statement" issued by the Contadora Group and the Lima Group. They reiterated their desire to achieve peace and stability in this region through the signing of a "program for peace and cooperation in Central America" so as to bring about new prospects for the peace process in Central America. The Contadora Group is making new progress and surmounting numerous difficulties. Its efforts have won extensive praise from Latin American countries and the world community. The peace efforts of the Contadoar Group have also won support from more and more countries in Latin America. If this tendency continues, Central America's problems will be solved in a reasonable manner.

However, the U.S. Government is opposing the peace efforts of the Latin America countries and is trying hard to obstruct the peace mediation efforts of the Contadora Group. It has refused to resume talks with the Nicaraguan Government, and at the same time has urged the U.S. Congress to approve \$100 million in aid to the contras in Nicaragua. Moreover, the U.S. Army is continuing to carry out extensive military exercises in the Central

American region. The statement of the Latin America parliament points out that the direct and indirect intervention actions of countries outside this region and the hegemonist ambition of some big powers have aggravated the crisis in Central America.

The intervention of some big powers has worsened the Central America situation and has cast an ominous pall over peace efforts in Central America. The actions of the big powers are very unpopular. Coinciding with the Latin American parliament, the foreign ministers of 13 Latin American countries met in Panama to discuss ways to achieve a peaceful solution to the Central American disputes. These actions represent the wishes of the people of Latin America. At the same time, they also show that it will be more and more difficult for the big powers, who try to impose their will on other nations, to manipulate Central American countries and meddle in their affairs. Under these circumstances, it is very stupid to continue going against the trend and doing what is unpopular.

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CSO: 4005/655

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES TRANSLATORS MEETING

OW271041 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Qu Zhihong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--"Translators are endowed by the times with the sacred mission of absorbing the splendid cultures and advanced technologies of the world's countries and making them serve China's socialist modernization." Deng Liqun expressed his expectations of China's translators in his speech at the closing ceremony of the first national congress of the Chinese Association of Translators today.

He said: "Influenced by translated works in the field of natural sciences and literature, many people of our age were able to take the revolutionary road. China's translators have really played an unfathomable role in spreading revolutionary ideas. Therefore, their standing in the history of the Chinese revolution should be duly recognized."

He encouraged translators working at various work posts to introduce the world's noted academic works by translating them. He said that, through efforts, we should strive to publish all the world's noted works in Chinese.

Nearly 400 representatives from 29 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions throughout the country, as well as from Hong Kong and Macao, exchanged their work experiences at the congress.

Zhu Houze, director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, also addressed the congress. He said: In our contemporary world no single country can monopolize or claim for itself all outstanding ideological and cultural achievements. Therefore, we should adopt the outstanding historical and cultural legacies of all countries and nations of the world, as well as the most advanced sciences and technologies of the contemporary world, and, in light of our national characteristics and the need of the times, create a new socialist culture reflecting distinctive Chinese characteristics and style and the features of the times.

Jiang Chunfang, president of the Chinese Association of Translators, delivered a report in which he reviewed the work done by Chinese translators in the past 30 years and more.

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CSO: 4005/674

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RADIO LECTURE ON DEPORTATION OF FOREIGNERS

OW291421 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0045 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Listeners, we now broadcast the 37th lecture on general knowledge of the criminal law: A Talk on Deportation.

Deportation is a step taken in accordance with the criminal law to make [a foreigner] leave the territory of China. It applies only to a foreigner who has committed a crime while in China. The foreigner referred to here means a person possessing the nationality of a certain foreign country or a person having no nationality.

Article 30 of the Criminal Law of China states: Deportation may be applied in an independent or supplementary manner to a foreigner who commits a crime. China is a sovereign state acting independently and on its own. China's Criminal Law is applicable to the criminal responsibility of any foreigner committing a crime in China, except in the case of one accorded diplomatic privileges or diplomatic immunity, where the problem is solved through diplomatic channels. Therefore, all steps taken in accordance with China's Criminal Law are also applicable to such foreigners. In addition, when it is determined to the basis of the nature and circumstances of a crime that such foreigners' continued residence in China would harm the interests of our country and people, the Criminal Law step of deportation may also be applicable to expelling them from Chinese territory in order to prevent them from continuing their criminal activities in China.

It is stipulated in Article 30 of the criminal law that deportation may be applied in an independent or supplementary manner. Deportation is applied in an independent manner in the case of foreigners whose criminal acts are not very serious. It is applied in a supplementary manner in the case of foreigners whose criminal acts are serious and call for the imposition of a sentence in accordance with the law. The actual deportation, when applied in an independent manner, should be carried out immediately after the decision on deportation has legally taken effect. When applied in a supplementary manner, it should be carried out after the principle sentence has been completed.

There is another point meriting attention. As stipulated in Article 30 of the criminal law, deportation may be, not should be, applied to a foreigner who commits a crime. In other words, deportation is not necessarily applied to every foreigner who has committed a crime. This is because the application of deportation to a foreigner having committed a crime is not merely a question of applicability of the criminal law. It is also a question involving China's relations with a foreign country. Therefore, it is necessary to take into consideration not only of the nature and circumstances of a crime and the condition of the criminal but also relations between China and the foreign countries concerned, and the situation of international struggle when deciding whether the criminal law step of deportation is applicable to a foreigner who has committed a crime.

In the case of foreigners with diplomatic prerogative and immunity, who have committed a crime in China, the question of their criminal responsibilities should be settled through diplomatic channels. Settlement may be in the form of a suggestion to the foreign country concerned that it handle the case in accordance with the law. It may also be in the form of declaring the foreigner persona non grata and ordering him to leave China within a prescribed time. In the case of a serious crime, it may be in the form of a government announcement of the foreigner's deportation, and so on.

Let us use a concrete case as an example. On the evening of 15 January 1974, several diplomats of a foreign country secretly met with their special agents and exchanged information with the latter under the Xida He Bridge at Beihuan Dong Road in a spying activity. They were arrested on the spot by China's public security personnel and militiamen. Caught red-handed with undeniable evidence, these five foreigners engaged in the activities of spies in the disguise of diplomats were declared by the Chinese Government as persona non grata on 19 January the same year and were immediately deported the same day. To use the status of a diplomat to carry out spying activities in China is a serious criminal act. The action taken by the Chinese Government to announce their immediate deportation not only represented a telling blow at the sabotage activities perpetrated by these criminals, but also safeguarded China's sovereignty and the dignity of the law.

The above has been the 37th lecture on general knowledge of the criminal law, to talk on deportation which was written by (Bao Shengxing) of the Supreme People's Court.

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CSO: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUSTICE MINISTRY NOTES LOW REPEAT RATE FOR CRIMINALS

HK300443 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by CHINA DAILY staff reporter]

[Text] Only 6 percent of China's ex-prisoners commit new crimes, a Justice Ministry official said, quoting the results of a recent survey.

The percentage, among the lowest in the world according to police, shows a continuing drop from previous years.

More than 23,300 ex-convicts were interviewed. They were selected at random in 20 provinces, cities and autonomous regions across the country. Of those who responded to the survey, 1,425 had committed new offenses. The official said the figures show that corrective measures used by China's prisons are highly successful.

Prisoners are usually required to take part in productive labor in prison-run factories or farms in addition to receiving cultural, technical and legal education. So far, more than 70 percent of China's prisoners have undertaken such training, which makes them more attractive to employers after their release.

The official said another factor for the low percentage of former inmates committing new crimes is that special groups composed of teachers, police and retired workers have been set up in recent years to help ex-prisoners.

Many ex-prisoners have won promotion to senior jobs or have been named advanced workers in both urban and rural enterprises. Chinese experts on the reform of prisoners said that prison itself is the starting point for persuading convicts to turn over a new leaf and for preventing them from committing new crimes.

Last August, the relatives of prisoners and local police in Shanghai began for the first time to aid prison officials to reform the jailed criminals. The method, utilizing parole was first adopted by a branch reform camp in Shanghai. It has been drawing increasing attention.

The number one Reform-Through-Labor Department in Shanghai signed an agreement with a police station in Hongkou District to join forces in reforming criminals. The agreement said the two sides should recognize their own responsibilities in helping the inmates.

While prisoners inside are educated to ponder ways to turn over a new leaf and break their former habits, they also get a chance to reunite with their family members during festivals on condition that they show remorse and are willing to start a new life.

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CSO: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG LIQUN ATTENDS LITERARY MEETING, FORUMS

Presents Literature Prizes

OW170349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Article by reporters Li Guangru and Zhuo Peirong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--A meeting was held here this afternoon to present the first "People's Literature Prizes."

Amid the strains of lively music, Deng Liqun, Wang Shoudao, Wang Renzhong, Huang Hua, and Lei Jieqiong presented bronze plates to the authors of 13 prizewinning novels.

The "People's Literature Prizes" were set up this year by the People's Literature Publishing House, the biggest of its kind in our country, as it is celebrating its 35th founding anniversary.

Cuts Ribbon for National Book Show

OW212121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Li Guangru]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--An unprecedented grand event of China's publishing circles--the national book exhibition--opened this morning in the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, cut the ribbon for the opening ceremony. In the front exhibition hall was an inscription written by Comrade Chen Yun for this book exhibition, which reads: "Turn out More Good Books To Serve the People Wholeheartedly." Vice Chairman Yan Jici also wrote an inscription for the book show. It reads: "Carry on the Unfinished Task Left From the Past, and Blaze the Way to the Future; Make the Work Better and Still Better." Addressing the opening ceremony, Bian Chunguang, director of the State Publication Administration, said: This book exhibition serves as an overall review and examination of New China's publication work.

This book exhibition, which is the largest of its kind since the founding of the People's Republic, epitomizes the vigorous development of China's publication work. According to statistics, more than 600,000 books have been published since the founding of New China. Now our country has 416 publishing houses, turning out more than 40,000 books, totaling some 6 billion copies, annually. This puts China in the front rank of the world's countries in terms of the number of books published.

Responsible persons from the departments concerned, including Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Zhu Houze, and Zhu Muzhi, together with some 4,000 people, attended today's opening ceremony.

Sponsored by the State Publication Administration, this book exhibition will conclude on 4 May.

Addresses Book Review Forum

OW230312 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Li Guangru]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--At a book review forum sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, said today: Good books can play a bigger role through book reviews; and thus, bad books will be analyzed and criticized, and their negative influence limited. This is all the more important for young readers.

Book reviews have been greatly strengthened in our country in recent years. Articles on this subject have increased, and their quality is improving. It is reported that book-review work is being done more vigorously in Liaoning, Shanghai, Guangdong, Sichuan, Hunan, and Hubei than in other places.

Deng Liqun, Zhou Gucheng, and other comrades spoke at the forum. Deng Liqun said: The publishing industry is developing and flourishing in our country, and people have "an intense interest in reading." Encouraged by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, nearly 20 million workers and staff members in the country are now participating in reading activities. In the capital alone, some 1 million workers and staff members are taking an active part in such activities. This is very gratifying.

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CSO: 4005/674

27 May 1986

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON NATIONAL CONFUCIUS SYMPOSIA

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] Overseas Edition in Chinese 24 Feb 86 pp 32, 33

[Article by Sun Kaitai [1327 7030 3142]: "Confucius Studies in China"]

[Text] A recently published "People's Almanac" in the United States ranked Confucius first among the world's 10 greatest philosophers. This reflects that even abroad, Confucius is highly esteemed as a world-historical figure. Naturally, here in this historic personality's homeland, China, Confucius studies are taken very seriously. Research on Confucianism had been very active in the 1950's, and there had been numerous publications. In the 1960's the "leftist" disruptions, especially the "criticize-Confucius" campaign during the "cultural Revolution" which vehemently denounced Confucius, temporarily brought with them the ill consequences of chaotic ideologies. In August 1978, GUANGMING RIBAO published Pang Pu's [1690 2883] "A Reevaluation of Confucianism," which was the first reassessment of Confucius since the downfall of the "gang of four." Since then, there has been a revival of Confucius studies. During the past 7 or 8 years, there have been frequent academic discussions on Confucius; there have even been five nationwide symposia.

The first Confucius discussion was held in October 1978 at a symposium on literary styles sponsored by Shandong University. A special group was organized to evaluate Confucius and the Confucian school of thought. The discussion focused on criticizing the "gang of four" for using the "criticism of Confucius" as a camouflage for attacking their contemporary enemies. The conferees proposed a total repudiation of all false accusations the "gang of four" had brought on Confucius. At the conference it was decided that the only way to evaluate Confucius was through the method of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend." Mr Cai Shangsi [5591 1424 1835] of Fudan University expressed the view that while the "gang of Four's" criticism of Confucius was deceptive, we should truly criticize Confucius. However, other members at the conference, including Pang Pu, Yang Shangkin [2799 1424 1145], Wang Xianjin [3769 0341 6651], Zhang Hengshou [1728 1854 1108], Zhong Shaopeng [6045 5128 7720], Lou Yulie [2869 1342 3525], Ge Maochun [5514 2021 2504], Sun Sibai [1327 1835 4101] and others, did not share Mr Cai's view. They felt we should not entirely reject Confucius but rather, we should try to find out the truth about him.

The following points were discussed at that conference:

1. Confucius' stand on class distinctions. There are three views: first, Confucius represented the privileges of the declining slaveowner class; he advocated the revival of the Zhou Rituals and was politically reactionary. Another view holds that Confucius had a reformist ideology: as a member of the slaveowner class he attempted reforms to suit historic developments; possibly he was beginning to turn into a member of the rising feudal landlord class. The third view holds that Confucius represented the privileges of the burgeoning landlord class: his ideas were progressive and in keeping with the historical trend.
2. Understanding of Confucian "ren" [humanity]. One interpretation is that "ren" means to love others; "ren" is "loyalty and magnanimity," "not to do to others what you do not want others to do to you." Love of others includes love of the working people, even the slaves. But others interpret "ren" to mean loving only those in the ruling class; it is a measure to protect the inner circle.
3. Discussion of the Confucian "doctrine of the mean." There are two interpretations. Mr Pang Pu interpreted the "doctrine of the mean" as a philosophy; it embodies everything revolutionary; it embodies the idea of the identity of opposites. But another view holds that the "doctrine of the mean" in itself has no element of dialectics; it is a mixture of eclectics and metaphysics; it is antidialectic, an attempt to reconcile contradictions and resist reforms.
4. How to treat Confucianism. One suggestion was that Confucianism was the dominant ideology of feudalistic societies, and therefore it must be criticized; since Confucius represents the Confucian school of thought, he must be criticized. That is to say, Confucianism is the equivalent of autocratic feudalism. Others suggested that Confucianism is not the same as autocratic feudalism, and it is too simplistic to equate one with the other because, although Confucius was the founder of the Confucian school, that school of thought had undergone many changes throughout the long tenure of feudalism.

Numerous articles were submitted to the conference. A collected work entitled "A Reevaluation of Confucius and Confucianism" was published subsequently, (Jilin People's Publishing House, 1980).

The second Confucius symposium was held in October 1980 at the Qufu Teachers College. Over 100 scholars from more than 60 units of 13 provinces and cities attended the symposium. It received over 60 papers; more than 40 scholars participated in the discussions.

Mr Yan Beiming [0917 0554 3298] lectured on "Rehabilitate Confucius: Dismantle 'The Old Curiosity Shop of Confucianism.'" He suggested that the historical Confucius should be distinguished from the modified images of Confucius created to suit the needs of the feudalistic dynasties. Mr Jin Kingfang

[6855 2529 5364] lectured on "A Brief Narration on Confucianism" and suggested that Confucius studies should begin with the six arts, that is, the arts of ceremonies, music, archery, charioteering, history, and numbers. Mr Li Lingxian [2621 0407 0341] of CHINESE SOCIAL SCIENCE lectured on a "Brief Discussion of 'Shijing' ('The Book of Songs') and the Element of 'Democracy' in Confucianism." At the conference, there were two contrasting views on Confucian philosophy: the majority felt that it was idealist, but some thought it was materialist. As far as Confucian ideas on education are concerned, most scholars rated them highly; they felt that many of those ideas could be critically adopted. For once the scholars were in general agreement, in contrast to the situation at the previous conference.

The conferees also conducted in-depth discussions on the relationship between criticism of Confucius and criticism of autocratic feudalism. Sun Kaitai delivered a talk entitled "Do Not Put an Equal Sign Between Criticism of Autocratic Feudalism and Criticism of Confucius." He suggested that the work "Three Cardinal Guides" was not the teaching of Confucius and Mencius. It was started by Han Fei in his "Zhongxiao Pien" ("Writing on Loyalty and Filial Piety") and brought to fruition by Dong Zhongshu. We should not place the blame on Confucius for events that took place after his death, and therefore we should not put an equal sign between criticism of autocratic feudalism and criticism of Confucius.

As far as the debate over whether the nucleus of Confucianism lies in "li" ("rites") or "ren" is concerned, there are still disagreements and there will be more debates on the issue. Papers submitted by the conferees were compiled by the Qufu Teachers College into the "Collected Works on Confucius Studies" containing 34 articles. This collection consists of a broader representation of works than the previous collection.

The third symposium was jointly sponsored by the Education History Research Society of the Chinese Education Association and the Confucius Research Institute of the Qufu Teachers College. It was held in April 1983 at the Qufu Teachers College and attended by 196 scholars and specialists from 23 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions; 119 papers were received.

In a letter addressed to the conference, Kuang Yaming [0562 0068 2494], advisor to Nanjing University, suggested a "one divided into three" method in Confucius studies, that is, divide Confucius teachers into three categories: the quintessence, the dross, and the substance in between, and treat each category discriminately. Mr Zhang Dainian [1728 1486 1628] said at the conference: "The era of venerating Confucius is over, or it should be over, the era of denouncing Confucius is also over, or it should be over." That is to say, we should seek truth in facts and study Confucius with a Marxist approach. Song Zhenting [1345 2182 1656], principal of the Higher Party School of the CPC Central Committee at that time, said: "Confucius studies should be given the 'cold treatment.' There have been over 2,000 years of arguments, and there can be another 2,000 years of disputes. It is not necessary to draw conclusions prematurely."

This conference studied Confucius as one of the world's greatest thinkers. Several participants spoke on Confucian influences in Asia and the West; for example, in Mr Yang Huanying's [2799 3562 5391] article entitled "The Propagation and Influence of Confucian Thoughts in Korea," he detailed the propagation of Confucian thoughts into Korea and their influence in Korea, Japan, and other Asian countries.

This conference was broader in scope than the previous two conferences. Papers from this and the previous conference on Confucius' ideas on education have recently been published by the Hunan Education Publishing House. This collection, entitled "Collected Works on Confucius, Educational Ideas," consists of 21 articles. The Fujian People's Publishing House will soon publish another collection of papers.

The fourth Confucius symposium was held on 26 September 1984 on the 2,535 anniversary of Confucius' birthday and was sponsored by the Qufu Teachers College. The conference also held an unveiling ceremony for a statue of Confucius together with 4 sets of the Statues of the 12 Sages. A Chinese Confucius Foundation was also established at the conference. Kuang Yaming was named president, and Gu Mu [4474 3668] was named honorary president of the foundation. "The Chinese Confucius Foundation Charter" was ratified and the Preparatory Committee of the Chinese Confucius Research Society was also formed at the conference.

The fifth Confucius symposium was held in June 1985 in Beijing at the first session of Confucianism academic discussions sponsored by the Confucius Institute of the Chinese Ancient History Research Society.

The Confucius Institute of the Ancient History Research Society is a folk academic society. One of its advisors is Zhou Gucheng [0719 4474 1004]; honorary presidents include Kong Demao [1313 1795 2021], Hou Weilu [0816 1120 1687], Feng Youlan [7458 0645 5695], Wang Guangjin [3769 0342 6651], and Dong Yibo [5516 0001 0590]. Zhang Dianian is the president.

At the opening ceremony, Zhang Dianian pointed out that our task was to "conduct a scientific investigation of Confucius and the Confucian school, conduct historical-dialectic analyses, and give full play to the essence of democracy in Confucianism and discard its feudalistic dross."

At this conference over 140 papers were received and 156 participants spoke before the audience. Du Weiming [2629 4859 2494], a scholar from the United States, talked about the progress in Confucius and Confucian school studies in Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and the United States. He said "because Confucius belongs to the nation of Lu, he also belongs to China; because he belongs to China, he also belongs to East Asia; because he belongs to East Asia, he also belongs to the world."

The central theme of this conference was the reasons for and the methods in Confucian studies. According to the participants, there are significant

practical purposes in Confucius studies. Some speakers believed that Confucius studies promote national integrity education, especially education in patriotism; it also enhances international cultural exchanges. Confucius research is not a retrogression to the old, it is exploration of the new; it elevates the people's spiritual realm and hence serves the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and material civilization. Confucius studies have significance in continuing the anti-feudalism movement.

In reference to the methods of conducting Confucius studies, the participants suggested the maintenance of a practical scientific attitude and the principle of integration of analysis and synthesis, using a combination of systematic analyses and comparative differentiation and implementing the guideline of "let 100 schools of thought contend" to handle correctly the relationship between academics and politics.

In addition, there were enthusiastic debates over various controversial issues pertaining to Confucius and the Confucian school, for example, should Confucius studies be based primarily on the "Chun Qui Zuo Zhuan" (The Spring and Autumn Annals) and the "Zuo Commentary"), the "Lun Yu" ("Analects"), and other classics? Did Confucianism evolve from being conservative to being progressive or did it become more conservative and reactionary? Is the Confucian "doctrine of the mean" an antidialectic metaphysics or does it embody an important dialectical proposition? Have Confucius and the Confucian school obstructed Chinese scientific and technological developments?

Papers from this conference will be published by the Educational Science Research Institution Publishing House.

In summation, since the downfall of the "gang of four" there have been five national symposia on Confucius studies, and the scope of these discussions has broadened with each successive conference; the discussions have become more profound. Evidently, the outlook in Confucius studies is becoming brighter.

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CSO: 4005/531

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL CONFUCIUS SYMPOSIUM PLANNED

OW261902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 26 Apr 86

/Text/ Qufu, Shandong Province, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--China will hold the first international symposium on Confucius in this home town of the great philosopher in Shandong Province next year, it was announced here today.

A larger international seminar will be organized in 1989 to mark the 2,540th anniversary of Confucius' birth.

Kuang Yaming, the president of the China Confucius Foundation, said at the opening session of the foundation's first symposium in Qufu that overseas scholars were being invited to share their views with Chinese colleagues through the foundation's journal, CONFUCIUS STUDY.

Kuang, 80, told participants from all over China that Confucius' thinking and theories exercised a great influence on culture and ideology for 2,000 years of Chinese feudal society.

"Therefore, he said, 'we should link our study to the thinking of the Confucian school and traditional Chinese culture and ideology, rather than concentrate on Confucius alone.'"

Kuang, who is also honorary president of Nanjing University, added: "Our studies should help us acquire from ancient Chinese civilization ideas which are useful to the development of socialist culture and morality."

The foundation, which has its headquarters in the Confucius family mansion here, was launched in September 1984. Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu serves as its honorary president.

Xin Guanjie, editor in chief of CONFUCIUS STUDY, told XINHUA that the foundation would run study courses every year from this summer.

Each course would last 30 to 45 days, and would cover the theory of the Confucian school, the Taoist school and Taoism, and the study of Confucian classics.

/12228

CSO: 4000/255

27 May 1986

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LITERARY EDITORS DISCUSS DROP IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

HK010416 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 28 Apr 86

/Report: "The Chinese Writers' Association Tries To Find Out Why Subscriptions to Literary Periodicals Decrease, Discusses Remedies"/

/Text/ Beijing, 28 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Subscriptions to nearly 700 types of literary periodicals have dropped. The Chinese Writers' Association called responsible persons of some 80 magazines to a meeting to find out the reasons for the decrease in subscribers and to discuss ways to settle this problem.

According to statistics compiled by the Writers' Association, literary periodicals throughout the country had a circulation of about 330 million in 1984, but it dropped to 240 million in 1985. There is now a continuous downward trend in the number of subscribers to literary periodicals. Subscriptions to some magazines remain at only 1 to 2,000.

Bao Chang, secretary of the secretariat of the Writers' Association, said that the emergence of popular literature, the development of movies and television series, the variations in people's aesthetic judgment, and the overflow of other publications constitute the reasons for the decrease in the number of subscribers to literary periodicals. He pointed out that because some literary periodicals are too highbrow to be understood by ordinary people, they lose many subscribers. Many participants agree with his view.

What are the methods to win subscribers for literary periodicals? Zhu Shengchang associate editor in chief of the literary journal DANGDAI /3981 0108/ /THE PRESENT ERA/, said that literary periodicals must keep pace with the times, describe life, and depict what concerns the people most. The "New Star" and its sister series the "Day and Night," both published in DANGDAI, are very much welcomed by readers in China. The reason is that they expose problems in the realities of life in China and express people's thoughts. The circulation of DANGDAI has risen to 90,000 because of these two works. Zhu Shengchang's view represents the opinions of many participants. They are of the opinion that the way for literary periodicals to get out of their predicament is to improve their quality and to publish works with distinctive literary features. Some participants suggested that the government provide more financial subsidies for literary periodicals.

This meeting of literary editors was convened on 26 April and scheduled for 5 days.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN PRAISES QUANGDONG'S PUBLISHING WORK

OW241151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Li Guangru]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The Yunnan Room of the Great Hall of the People was filled with laughter this morning as nearly 100 Guangdong book writers, editors and readers' representatives were having a get-together. In a speech at the meeting, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said Guangdong has done a good job and achieved very considerable results in publishing work. He hoped that those who work in the publishing circles will consciously adhere to the orientation of serving the drive for socialist spiritual and material civilization and provide still more nutritious nourishment for the mind to the people.

The ongoing national book fair is offering a treasure of knowledge to the people. Standing out from the superb collection of beautiful books are the 1,170 titles published in Guangdong.

In his speech, Comrade Xi Zhongxun expressed his hope that the publishing circles in Guangdong will make active efforts to introduce to the compatriots in Xiangnan and Aomen, Taiwan compatriots, and overseas compatriots the new achievements made by the motherland in its drive for the four modernizations as well as the motherland's long history and lasting culture. At the same time, they should disseminate advanced Chinese and world knowledge in science and culture among the domestic readers and make new contributions in expanding the economic and cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries.

Other speakers at the meeting were Comrades Wang Shoudao, Xu Dixin, Bian Chunguang, Wang Kuang, Tang Dacheng, Yang Mo, and Zhong Huilan.

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CSO: 4005/674

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL BOOK SHOW ATTRACTS EAGER CROWD

OW201300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 20 Apr 86

/Text/ Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--The biggest national book exhibition opened today in the Museum of Chinese Revolution at the east side of Tiananmen Square in the center of the capital.

More than 37,000 books under 35,000 titles from 340 publishing houses are on display, creating a "world of books."

The exhibition hall was a hive of activity as 10,000 people swarmed in to search for what they needed.

Outside the gate, about 1,000 people surrounded a bus, a makeshift office selling tickets for the next day. Countless outstretching hands attracted a host of cameramen.

"People seem to prefer books to clothes or food," a man said to himself.

Bian Chunguang, director of the State Publication Administration, told XINHUA that publishing houses from all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Taiwan are participating in the book show, which also displays over 300 kinds of periodicals.

The books on display were selected from 600,000 titles published since the founding of new China in 1949. About 80 percent have been published since 1978.

The exhibition is divided into four parts for works of philosophy and social science, literature and arts, natural science and special subjects--the last category consisting of children's books, textbooks, dictionaries, books in languages of China's minority ethnic groups, foreign languages and braille, as well as thread-bound ancient books and audio-visual materials.

There are also books jointly published by Chinese, Hong Kong or foreign publishers.

During the 15-day exhibition, seminars on books will be held.

/12228

CSO: 4000/255

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL LEGAL KNOWLEDGE DRIVE

New 5-Year Program Underway

OW270820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The publicizing of legal knowledge is now going ahead in a planned way in the country's 196 cities with a population of more than 300,000 each.

In the rural areas the publicizing work is carried out in selected towns and townships on a trial basis in China's more than 2,000 counties, an official from the Ministry of Justice told XINHUA.

Communist party and youth league schools, and cadre schools at various levels have been used to run legal training courses for party and government officials, and officials from mass organizations and enterprises, the official said.

Stress is laid on leading officials, senior officials in particular, in the five-year program for publicizing legal knowledge among all the citizens of the country beginning late last year.

The propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Ministry of Justice have recently issued a circular requiring that all party and government officials at and above the county level and army officers at and above regimental level basically grasp the essence of the country's constitution, the criminal and criminal procedure codes, contract law, army service law and other important laws, within two years beginning this year.

Arrangements have been made for the publicity campaign by all the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional authorities. Officials at the provincial level have attended many legal classes and training courses.

More than 1,200 people from the institutions directly under the central authorities attended training courses for publicity workers in this field at the end of last year.

In Shanxi Province, north China, some 250,000 officials are scheduled to take the legal classes or training courses. The Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee has decided that all the officials working in the Provincial Party Committee and Government, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and other institutions at the provincial level spend at least one full day studying law in addition to attending legal lectures.

The drive is also in full swing in the Chinese People's Liberation Army in line with the arrangements of the general political department of the Army, the official said.

Justice Minister Comments

OW290043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--This year is the first year for popularizing legal knowledge. In a recent interview with XINHUA, Justice Minister Zou Yu answered the following questions concerning the progress in popularizing legal knowledge and the specific requirements for this year.

[Question] Would you please review the progress in popularizing legal knowledge in the country?

[Answer] The work has progressed rapidly since the national work conference on publicizing legal knowledge last June. Party committees, people's governments, and people's congress standing committees at various levels have strengthened leadership over the work and regarded it as an important item on their agenda. Currently, all preparations have been basically completed, and the work has been carried out in line with the guidelines of the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee. The current work is characterized by two points. First, leading cadres are playing an exemplary role. Led by party committee secretaries, over half of the leading cadres at the provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal level are attending lectures on the legal system in a systematic and planned manner. Most of the party committee secretaries at the prefectural (city) and county levels throughout the country have taken the lead in studying laws and have been personally involved in the work. Second, laws are being studied and applied at the same time. Integrating study with practice, a number of localities have accumulated useful experience in studying and applying laws for practical work. For example, the Benxi City Planning Commission has carried out planning work according to law, thereby effectively controlling the growth rate of fixed assets and reducing the scale of capital construction. Chongwen Ward and Fangshan County of Beijing Municipality and a PLA regiment have also set good examples in popularizing legal knowledge in accordance with the actual situation.

In 1985, the Party Central Committee and the State Council issued a circular on popularizing legal knowledge, and the NPC Standing Committee adopted a resolution on popularizing legal knowledge. Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping

called for promoting construction while building up the legal system. In his report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Premier Zhao Ziyang also stressed the necessity of using economic and legal means as well as administrative means when necessary to control and regulate economic activities. All these will have far-reaching influence on building up China's socialist legal system both in theory and practice. As basic work for strengthening democracy and improving the legal system, the current work for popularizing legal knowledge has become an important matter in the Chinese people's political life, and we are very optimistic about its further progress.

[Question] What should be done in 1986 as far as the work for popularizing legal knowledge is concerned?

[Answer] This year is the first year, and a crucial year, for the 5-year work on legal knowledge, and we must do a solid job.

The work for this year should be focused, first of all, on organizing cadres at various levels in the country, leading cadres at and above the county and regiment levels in particular, to study laws. Cadres at and above the county and regiment levels should complete by the end of next year the study of nine laws, including the Constitution, the Criminal Law, and the General Principles of the Civil Code adopted at the recent Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC, as well as the regulations regarding punishment in public security administration and other work-related laws. These cadres' exemplary role in studying and observing law and doing things according to law will be of vital significance in popularizing legal knowledge and improving the legal system.

Second, we should also launch the work of popularizing legal knowledge in 1986 large and medium-sized cities and continue to try out the work at selected rural points and use them as models for the countryside. It is also necessary to train grassroots cadres and legal system propagandists in preparation for popularizing legal knowledge in the whole countryside next year. We should review the progress in holding lectures on the legal system in middle schools; improve the quality of lectures; and strive to conduct education on the legal system in all primary schools, selected colleges and universities, party and CYL schools at all levels, and various cadre schools. The PLA and the People's Armed Police Force should also carry out the work according to their own plans.

[Question] Would you please discuss the relationship between popularizing legal knowledge and work in other fields?

[Answer] Popularizing legal knowledge is of great importance in strengthening democracy and building up the legal system, and it should be carried out in coordination with other undertakings of the party and government. Besides studying laws as they are written in the books, we should closely combine the study with reality and apply the laws to practical work to ensure that what we have studied is useful for our practical work. The current work of popularizing legal knowledge should be closely coordinated with economic

structural reform and economic construction, efforts to improve party workstyle and bring about a fundamental change for the better in general social conduct, and comprehensive plans to improve public order, thereby promoting the work in all fields.

Through the study of laws and their applications, we shall enable cadres at all levels to perform their jobs and do things strictly according to law, and enable the masses of people to correctly exercise their rights as citizens, conscientiously fulfill their duties as citizens, use laws to safeguard their lawful rights and interests, and struggle against illegal criminal activities. Through the people's activities in studying and applying laws, we shall enable our country to gradually transform from a stage of relying mainly on policies in doing things to one dependent on both policies and the legal system, thereby step by step building China into a modern socialist power with a high degree of civilization and democracy and sound legal system.

[Question] What are the points of attention in the current work of popularizing legal knowledge?

[Answer] Two points merit our attention: First, a few localities and departments have not yet taken concrete action to carry out the work. They should step up leadership and catch up with the pace of the nationwide activity. Second, it is necessary to link reality with the study and application of laws and stress actual results as the work progresses.

/9738

CSO: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON EDUCATION FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Enters New Development Stage

OW291551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)--China's minority education has entered a stage of new development, according to an education official of the state nationalities affairs commission at a press conference here today.

According to the latest statistics up to the end of 1985, China has 94,000 minority college students, 2,448,000 high school students and 9,548,000 primary school students, registering an increase of 11, 18 and 27 percent, respectively, over the figures for 1980. There are also more than 600 minority graduate students.

China has 55 ethnic groups. The government has adopted preferential measures to promote minority education. Special committees responsible for minority education have been set up at the central level and minority regions. State funds for such purposes increase annually and college entrance marks are lowered for minority candidates.

Minority primary and high schools have become quite popular in places where minorities live in compact communities. In the Yili Kazak autonomous prefecture, some 162 boarding schools have been set up for nomadic kazaks. Henan Province in central China has a small minority population, but it boasts 278 minority primary schools, 38 high schools and one technical school.

China now has 13 minority nationalities institutes devoted exclusively to the training of minority cadres and specialists.

Minority Education To Improve

HK300449 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] Education for China's minorities, a weak link that hinders the economic development of the country's ethnic groups, is to receive a further boost under a continued nationwide aid program and flexible state policies.

The program includes more university training courses for minority teachers and more minority students to be sent to developed areas for advanced education.

The state will continue to allocate extra funds for primary education in minority areas and to send lecturers from developed areas for high-school teaching there.

An official of the State Education Commission told CHINA DAILY yesterday the program aimed to overcome the serious shortage of skilled manpower in minority areas and to cut high illiteracy rates.

China has a minority population of 67 million, some 60 percent of them either illiterate or semiliterate, according to sources.

This year, the state will allocate up to 100 million yuan for primary education and the training of teachers in ethnic areas on top of normal state education funds, the official said. This will continue until 1990.

At a press conference yesterday, Wang Meifeng, an official of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, said minority education had registered steady progress since 1980, paving the way for bigger improvements in the educational level of minority groups.

China has now established 13 minority institutions of higher learning, and 86 vocational high schools, increases of 30 percent and 23 percent respectively over 1980, he said.

Ten national universities have started sponsoring special classes for minority students. Last year, they enrolled some 560 minority students. This compares with only 150 enrolled by five universities in 1980.

Middle school education for minority youngsters mushroomed in developed areas like Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin in 1985 when 16 interior provinces and major cities chosen by the state started special classes for 1,300 Tibetan pupils.

Wang reported that more than 94,000 minority people are now studying in universities, an increase of 119 percent over 1980; nearly 2.45 million are receiving middle school education, up 18 percent and 9.5 million minority pupils are studying in primary schools, a rise of 27 percent. In addition, more than 600 minority people are currently working for post-graduate degrees.

At the moment, the shortage of qualified teachers is a serious problem hindering minority education, the official said. Education in China's minority areas is being backed by flexible state policies, Wang said. The state, he said, had clearly stated that minority areas need not model themselves on the majority Han areas in forms of education.

They can adapt and supplement the country's teaching program according to their own conditions, Wang said. He said the government also attached importance to educating minority people in their native tongue, and that classes should be conducted in their own dialect. "They can also use textbooks in their own languages if conditions permit," he said.

The state subsidizes minority students for food, clothing and accomodation in some of the most underdeveloped areas, Wang said.

/9738

CS0: 4000/258

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS MOURN PLA VETERAN--Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Comrade Huang Guxian, former adviser to the Armored Forces, died of illness in Beijing on 18 April at the age of 72. A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Huang Guxian's remains was held on 3 May in the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries. There were wreaths from Comrades Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Huang Houqing, Cheng Zihua, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Kang Keqing, Yang Chengwu, and Huang Kecheng; and from the Central Military Commission, the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, Fujian Province, Hunan Province, and Tianjin Municipality. Some 600 persons paid last respects to Comrade Huang Guxian's remains. They included Yu Qiuli, Kang Keqing, and Yang Chengwu. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0659 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /6662

QIN JIWEI, WANG PING MOURN VETERAN--Taiyuan, 3 May (XINHUA)--Liu Shihong, former political commissar of the Hunan Military District, died of illness on 23 April at the age of 73. A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Liu Shihong's remains was held in Taiyuan on 29 April. There were wreaths from Comrades Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Kang Keqing, and Yang Chengwu, and from the Guangzhou Military Region and Beijing Military Region. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 3 May 86 OW] /6662

YANG SHANGKUN, OTHERS AT SICHUAN OPERA--Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the China Society of Drama and Literature and the XIJU DIANYING BAO [DRAMA AND FILM JOURNAL], the Sichuan Drama Troupe from Daxian Prefecture in Sichuan Province gave a premiere at the Changan Theater in Beijing tonight of the new historical drama "Heroes in History," winning wide acclaim from lovers of Sichuan Opera. Yang Shangkun, Zhang Aiping, and other leading comrades attended the performance. The new historic drama: "Heroes in History" depicts how Qin Ju, great grandson of a treacherous court official Qin Gui near the end of the Southern Song Dynasty, and his sons and daughters resisted the Jin tribesmen for national salvation. [By reporters Wang Xiaoyu and Yu Changhong] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1541 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /6662

WAN LI, XI ZHONGXUN ATTEND EXHIBIT--Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--Nearly 1,000 people from the capital's cultural and art circles today warmly congratulated Wu Zuoren, an outstanding Chinese traditional and oil painter and art educator,

on the opening of an exhibition of his painting at the Chinese Art Gallery and on the outstanding contributions he has made to the development of Chinese art during his 60 years of art pursuits. Attending the opening ceremony of the exhibition were Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Deng Liqun, Wang Zhen, Wu Xiuquan, Huang Zhen, Gu Mu, Qiao Changzhao, Qu Wu, and other leading comrades, as well as Rong Gaotang, Zhu Muzhi, Wang Meng, Zhang Wenjin, Zhao Xun, Hua Junwu, Li Keran, and Liu Kaiqu, responsible persons of relevant departments. French, Italian, British, Australian, Swiss, Indian, Japanese, and Canadian ambassadors to China or cultural attaches of their embassies in Beijing also attended the opening ceremony. [By reporter Yin Hongzhu] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW] /6662

BUDDHIST TEMPLE RESTORATION--Beijing, April 30 (XINHUA)--Beijing has restored part of a 1,381-year-old temple destroyed by Japanese troops during the Second World War, and work to completely restore it will be finished in three years. Yunju Temple, 75 kilometers southwest of the city center, is noted for a collection of more than 14,000 stone tablets engraved with Buddhist scriptures. It is now open again to the public, following the rebuilding of two major halls. Zhag Puchu, president of the Chinese Buddhist Association, and Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, attended a ceremony today to mark the completion of the halls. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW]/6662

VETERAN NURSES TO BE HONORED--Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA)--More than 60,000 nurses who have worked for at least 30 years will be conferred with certificates and badges of honor on May 12, the international nurses' day, according to a recent decision by the Ministry of Public Health. According to the ministry, China has more than 630,000 nurses taking care of the 2.1 million hospital beds in more than 67,000 hospitals and clinics throughout the country. Education in advanced nursing, which had been suspended for many years, has resumed. Since 1984, nine medical colleges have enrolled students for advanced nursing. Some provinces and units have carried out further education or run evening schools in nursing. Nurses in hospitals are receiving higher pay than before as well as special professional subsidies, an official from the ministry said. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0543 GMT 4 May 86 OW] /6662

INSCRIPTION HONORS MENG TAI--Beijing, May 1 (XINHUA)--Meng Tai, who came into national limelight in the 1950s for trying to save every penny for the state, is now again held up as the symbol of hard work and thriftiness in modernizing China. Party leader Hu Yaobang wrote an inscription in his honor, reading "The Meng Tai spirit will shine forever". The inscription is engraved on the pedestal of a 1.3 meter-tall statue of the dead hero unveiled yesterday at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, where Meng Tai had worked before he died in 1967, at the age of 69. Meng Tai was famous for a warehouse he set up to store discarded parts and tools he and other workers had picked up and repaired for re-use. Now the number of such "warehouses" has multiplied to more than 11,000 in the Anshan complex, said the ECONOMIC DAILY. [Excerpts] Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 1 May 86 OW] /6662

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese schools of higher learning will enroll 600,000 students this year, about as many as last, according to the State Educational Commission today. Of these, 585,000 will be those who are to graduate from senior middle schools this summer, the commission said. The national entrance examination for colleges will be held on 7, 8 and 9 July. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 28 Mar 86 OW] /9738

LOWER COST COLLEGE TEXTBOOKS--Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Students at Chinese universities and secondary technical schools will spend 20 percent less money on their textbooks beginning from the fall semester this year. At a recent discussion on the price system of textbooks, the state education commission and other departments concerned agreed that textbooks are a kind of intellectual investment. Their prices should be lower than those of other books. They also agreed that the state should subsidize publishers. At present the parent of a college student usually has to spend the equivalent of a month's salary on textbooks each term, although tuition is free. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW] /9738

VOLUNTEERS FOR REMOTE AREAS--Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Students who have gained their first degrees are being encouraged to work in remote regions and elsewhere for 2 to 5 years before they start their postgraduate studies. More than 60 of this year's postgraduates from Beijing's Qinghua University will volunteer to work in remote areas and other places, a university official said. Some 13 of the university's postgraduates went to northwest China's Qinghai and Gansu Provinces, and southern China's Jiangxi Province and the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region last year. The university had 2,000 students working on higher degrees last year, the official said. However most of them lack practical experience and upon graduation are unable to meet the demands of their new jobs. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW] /9738

DOCTORATE STUDIES--Beijing, 30 Apr (XINHUA)--China will enroll 3,000 postgraduate students to study for philosophy doctorates this year, a State Education Commission official said here today. They will choose from more than 1,000 specialties at 236 universities and institutes. China enrolled its first 420 PhD candidates in 1982. The official said that to educate more high-grade specialists, institutes were encouraging postgraduates to study for doctorates, and were giving outstanding postgraduates scholarships to help them finish 3 years of master's degree studies and start doctorates earlier. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/258

EAST REGION

REPORTAGE ON SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CPPCC SESSION

New Leaders Named

OW040429 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 1

/Text/ Name lists for the additional vice chairman, standing committee members, and the re-elected secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee have been approved by the participants in the closing meeting of the committee's fifth session. The name lists are as follows:

Vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee: Yang You.

Standing committee members of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee: Yang You, Wang Naili, Wang Zhenyi, Niu Enmei (female); Jiang Hua, Xu Dexin (female), Yang Sizheng, Fan Jiazeng, Zong Fuxian, Jiang Yihua, Zhu Deyao, Cao Kuangren, Huang Furong, Jiang Mingdao, and Pei Jingzhi.

Secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee: Chen Fugen.

Work Report Approved

OW042349 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 2

/Text/ The Fifth Session of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee approved a report by Ye Shuhua, vice chairman of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPPCC Committee and expressed satisfaction over the work of the Standing Committee since the Third Session of the Sixth Shanghai CPPCC Municipal Committee.

The meeting maintained that the new situation and new tasks for Shanghai in the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" have put newer and higher demands on CPPCC work. Therefore, with a factfinding and pioneering spirit, the Municipal CPPCC Committee must continuously open up new fields of work; further bring its roles of political consultation and democratic supervision into full play; fully tap its potential of professional personnel; effectively strengthen special investigations and study; actively promote friendly contacts overseas; and continue to suggest ways and means and offer help in the reform, opening to the outside world, and building the two civilizations, thereby making new contributions in fulfilling the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," changing and revitalizing Shanghai, and promoting the motherland's reunification.

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CSO: 4005/656

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

CONGRESS PRESIDUM MEETING--The Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its third meeting on 2 May. Comrade Hu Lijiao presided over the meeting. The Presidium meeting listened to a briefing on how the deputies held group meetings to discuss and examine the work reports of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal Higher People's Court, and the municipal People's Procuratorate, and on how the deputies discussed the draft resolutions of the current session. The Presidium meeting examined the draft resolutions and decided to submit them to the current session for adoption. /Excerpt/ /Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 3 May 86 OW/ 12228

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION IN SHANDONG--The 19th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened on 3 May. A decision on holding the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress in Jinan on 10 May was made at the meeting. Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Xiao Han, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, respectively, presided over the plenary meetings held separately in the morning and the afternoon of 3 May. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Zhang Zhusheng, and Xu Jianchun. Attending the meeting as observers were Lu Hong, vice governor of the provincial government, and responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, provincial departments concerned, and the People's Congress standing committees of the cities directly under the jurisdiction of the province. /Excerpts/ /Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 May 86 SK/ 12228

LEARNING FROM MODEL WORKER SPEECH--The provincial Party Committee and government held a meeting this afternoon to hear the report of Lu Guanqiu, Zhejiang's special-grade model worker. Participants to the enlarged plenary meeting of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and leaders and cadres of the provincial departments attended the report meeting. Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial Party Committee and governor, said: What we need to learn from Lu Guanqiu is his pursuit of the great communist goals, his integration of communist ideals with the work of his plant to ensure successful operation of the plant and the fostering of the communist style, his courage in carrying out the reform and blazing new trails, his successful business operation and management, his efforts in improving product quality and increasing exports to

earn foreign exchange and honor for the country, his emphasis on science and education, his courage in promoting qualified personnel, his efforts in developing intellectual resources, his consideration of the general interest, his efforts in making himself an example for others, his good ideological-political work, his correct handling of the interests of the state, the collective, and the individuals, his contributions to the state, and his service to the people. /Excerpt/ /Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

NEW CPPCC CHAIRMAN ELECTED--Hefei, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--At a plenary meeting of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee today, Shi Junjie, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, was elected chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Li Jixiang /2621 4949 4382/ and Meng Yiqi /1322 0076 1142/ were elected additional vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 27 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

RETIRED EDUCATIONAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION MEETS--An on-the-spot meeting for exchanging experience in the work of the National Association of Retired Educational Workers was held in Quanzhou City today. Over 130 representatives from 25 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government attended the meeting. The meeting exchanged views and ideas on how to make arrangements for retired educational workers in their later years and to enable them to contribute their remaining energies. Zhang Daozheng, vice president of the Educational Workers Trade Union of China, pointed out: The number of retired educational workers throughout the country at present is about one-fifth of the total number of China's educational workers. It is necessary to make arrangements for these retired comrades both for the sake of educational reform and the building of socialism. He expressed the hope that the society continues to show concern for them so that they live a good life in their later years, and a healthy and long life at that, and play their due roles. The participating representatives affirmed the experience of the Quanzhou City Association of Retired Educational Workers in making itself the home of retired educational workers by relying on both the resources of the local government and society and on their own efforts. /Text/ /Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

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SOUTHWEST REGION

CPC OFFICIALS SPEAK AT POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK MEETING

Gyanincain Norbu

HK230546 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Gyanincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and secretary of the regional political and legal affairs commission stressed on the morning of 20 April at the regional conference on political and legal work: Comrades on the political and legal front of our region, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speech on grasping economic construction on one hand and the establishment of the legal system on the other; profoundly understand the spirit [words indistinct]; unify thinking and actions; give full play to the political and legal affairs organs' guiding role of protecting the people, striking at the enemy, punishing crimes, and serving the four modernizations; serve still better our region in further invigorating our region's domestic economy and opening to the outside world; serve economic reform and structural reform; and serve the people of Xizang in eradicating poverty and getting rich.

Gyanincain Norbu said: To achieve a fundamental turn for the better in social order, it is necessary first to continuously step up cracking down on serious crimes and economic crimes and to step up quickly and punishing severely cases of waylaying and serious theft and swindle. It is essential to resolutely crack down on and deal with cases of making, peddling, and disseminating obscene articles and of gambling. The regional organs must take the lead in striking at crimes in the economic sphere. Stress must be laid on cracking down on cases of smuggling, peddling smuggled goods, offering and accepting bribes, speculation, profiteering, graft, and theft. The units where relatively more criminal cases occur must solve problems one by one. Regarding units that do not seriously grasp the work, the responsibility of their leaders must be investigated and affixed. In handling cases, in accordance with the law, a judicial department must investigate and deal with a case involving people, whomever they may be, so long as they violate the criminal law. It is imperative to end all interference, particularly obstacles from leading cadres. We must not replace a legal sanction with a disciplinary action. We must not regard the proven economic crime as an unhealthy trend and dereliction of duty as bureaucratism. At present, we must step-up investigating and dealing with a number of big and serious cases as a starting point of improving social order.

In the wake of our region's opening up, the floating population or urban areas has sharply increased. To guarantee the smooth progress of our region's economic construction, we must seriously do well in cracking down on crimes:

1. It is necessary to strengthen study of the tendency of crimes and of countermeasures and to grasp the new characteristics.
2. It is essential to try to in every possible way investigate the criminals sneaking in contract teams and among personnel engaging in commerce. We must rely on the masses to strengthen management and to sort them out.

Comrade Raidi

HK240659 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 22 April, at the regional political and legal work meeting, Comrade Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, delivered an important speech on the region's political and legal work under the new situation of invigorating the internal economy, opening up to the outside, and carrying out economic structural and organizational reform.

He said that we should continue to grasp firmly and well, the work of seriously hitting at serious and economic crimes, implement various measures for comprehensively tackling the issue concerning social order, and promoting a further change for the better in the social order. We should further perfect the social legal system; further strengthen the work concerning civil affairs: strengthen the building of the political and legal workers contingent; strengthen the leadership of the party; and ensure a smooth implementation of political and legal work.

After reviewing achievements made in recent years by the region in the work of maintaining social order, Comrade Raidi pointed out that the region has just started the struggle against serious economic crimes. Its development is still greatly uneven and there is the problem of slackness in the work. Therefore, party organizations and political and legal departments at all levels must seek a common understanding, strengthen their leadership, and organize the efforts of various sectors in the party and society to jointly tackle the issue so as to genuinely rule the region by law.

Comrade Raidi also urged the region's political and legal cadre-policemen to strengthen their studies on politics, culture and knowledge. They should strive to improve their theoretical understanding and professional skills. They should establish a lofty image for political and legal cadre-policemen.

Furthermore, it is learned from the regional political and legal work meeting that between 1985 and January 1986, the region had remarkably improved the social order situation. The masses generally strengthened their concept about the legal system. They had heightened their enthusiasm in waging a struggle against criminals, and greatly heightened their sense of security. This situation is reflected in the following areas:

First, the number of criminal cases was maintained at the same level. Compared with those of 1984, the number of cases of rape, hooliganism, disrupting the public order and the other activities posing threats to the masses' security dropped sharply.

Second, social order in such public places as cinemas, theaters, and so on was normal.

Third, social order in the vast agricultural and pastoral areas was fine.

Fourth, the number of crimes involving organs, schools, institutions and enterprises also dropped.

Fifth, the region has got even more of an upper hand of uncovering arrogant criminals.

In the afternoon of 22 April, the regional political and legal work meeting concluded in Lhasa. The meeting mainly conveyed and studied the spirit of the national political and legal work conference, as well as Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen and other central leaders' important instructions on simultaneously grasping construction and the legal system. The meeting sought a common understanding and heightened the understanding of the participants. It also clearly pointed out the urgency of strengthening the building of the legal system.

In the course of meeting, Jiangcun Luobu, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and secretary of the Regional Political and Legal Committee, delivered a work report on behalf of the regional political and legal committee. Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, and Cao Xu, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting and made important speeches. Also, [words indistinct], vice chairman of the Regional People's Government, attended the session on the morning of 22 April.

In his speech, Cao Xu, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee said: To build a high level socialist democracy and legal system is a reliable guarantee and necessary condition for China when maintaining long-term stability, as well as the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. At present, the region's work of building the legal system is still done rather poorly. Some people still know nothing about the laws, and do not understand or observe the laws. Therefore, it becomes very important, as well as an arduous task, that the region should strengthen the socialist democracy and legal system.

Comrade Cao Xu urged the region's political and legal departments to grasp firmly and do a good job of education in general legal knowledge among the masses. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying, understanding and observing the laws. They should act according to the law, strictly enforce the law and hold accountable those who violate the law. With the mean of the law, they should actively serve the region's undertakings, and make contributions for the region's people.

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CSO: 4005/659

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY WORK CONFERENCE

HK281525 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The regional conference on public security work demanded that public security departments at all levels throughout the region give full play to the functional role of public security organs, continue to severely crack down on serious crime and serious economic crime, and strengthen the comprehensive management of social order.

At the regional conference on public security work held on 24 April, it was pointed out emphatically: Public security organs at all levels throughout the region must step up the solving of several main problems:

The urban areas and the counties along the communications lines where most cases occur, must vigorously tackle the comprehensive management of social order so as to reduce the number of criminal cases of various kinds. The rural and pastoral areas where little or no cases occur, must vigorously tackle the building of spiritual civilization, conduct experiments in implementing the contracted responsibilities system for tidying up social order, and consolidate and develop the good situation in social order. In places where there is smuggling or pornographic articles are disseminated, in coordination with departments concerned, the public security organs must crack down resolutely on smuggling and the peddling of smuggled goods. Proceeding from realities, the public security departments of all places must establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, act as the faithful guards of the people, do practical things for the masses, and work hard to ensure stability and improvement in social order in Lhasa City, the places where all commissioner's offices are situated, and the main communications lines.

/9738

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG MEETING OF CHIEF PROCURATORS ENDS

HK290845 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The 5-day meeting of chief procurators of all procuratorates in the region concluded in Lhasa on the afternoon of 28 April. This meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the national meeting of chief procurators of the procuratorates and the spirit of the regional conference on political and legal work.

During the meeting, they exchanged their situations cracking down on serious economic crime in our region, introduced their work experiences last year, and stressed discussion of the work and tasks of the procuratorial departments for this year.

(Qi Shihui), deputy procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: Economic crime in our region is now relatively conspicuous and has caused big losses to the state, seriously affected the improvement of party style and the general mood of society, and interfered with the smooth progress of our region's economic construction. Under the leadership of the CPC committees, we must arouse our enthusiasm and vigorously plunge into the struggle against economic crime.

Comrade (Qi Shihui) demanded: In the course of cracking down on economic crime, in accordance with the law, procuratorial organs at all levels must investigate and deal with cases, whomever may be involved. In particular, they must severely crack down on cases of collusion among people both inside and outside an organ. It is necessary to crack down on economic crime in a planned way. According to the situation in the big and serious cases in our region, the regional people's procuratorate must now stress investigation of and dealing with the big and serious cases in Lhasa. Regarding the other places, according to the different situation, it is also essential to give them guidance.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK230301 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Arousing enthusiasm, working hard, and vigorously contributing toward a fundamental turn for the better in party style in the whole region is the demand set on all discipline inspection personnel throughout the region by the regional meeting of the secretaries of all prefectural and city discipline inspection commissions.

The regional meeting of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of all prefectural and city discipline inspection commissions throughout the region, which lasted for 6 days, concluded in Lhasa on the morning of 20 April. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the spirit of the national conference on the constitution, and the introduction [words indistinct]. The meeting discussed in a concentrated way the activities of the discipline inspection departments in 1986 in order to realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the general mood of society of our region.

Comrade Basang, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended the closing ceremony on 20 April and spoke. In dealing with the problems in our region's party style, comrade Basang said: In addition to the six unhealthy trends put forward by the central authorities and the five main problems put forward by the regional CPC Committee, some organs and leading comrades of our region have had three kinds of tendencies:

1. Some party organizations and their leading cadres do not sufficiently understand the importance of the whole party grasping party style and do not attach sufficient importance to the whole party grasping party style. They pay attention only to grasping economic construction and production and disregard grasping ideological and political work and the building of spiritual civilization.
2. Some party organizations are not straightening out party style vigorously enough and solve problems thoroughly. Some individual leading cadres study the documents of the central authorities little, do not understand them profoundly, and cannot catch up with the pace of the central authorities and the regional CPC Committee.

3. The number of economic cases is markedly increasing. Some cadres do not know economic management and cause serious losses to the state. Some others knowingly violate the law and take the road of committing economic crimes.

Comrade Basang said: The focus discipline inspection work for a certain period in the future is to correct unhealthy trends and to strengthen ideological and political work for party members, that is, to conduct education in party spirit and to strengthen discipline. In the light of Xizaing's realities, Comrade Basang also put forward two points: 1) the whole party grasping party style; and 2) the building of discipline inspection forces. Straightening out party style is a long-term task. We must implement the principle of persisting in the work and doing it on a long-term basis. We must grasp it persistently and to the end so as to really create a new situation in which the whole party grasps party style. In building discipline inspection forces, we must, through structural reform, reinforce discipline inspection organs at all levels. We must by no means weaken them in a disguised way.

Comrade Basang demanded: Discipline inspection cadres must intensify study and work hard to improve their professional quality. They must not only study and master professional knowledge of discipline inspection but also study legal knowledge and the knowledge of economic management and enterprise management. They must deepen their understanding of the series of principles, policies, and regulations of the central authorities, the State Council, and the Regional CPC Committee and government so that we shall make fewer mistakes in our work and avoid detours.

In conclusion, Comrade Basang demanded: The discipline inspection departments must cooperate with the political, legal, industrial, commercial, auditing, organization, personnel, and propaganda departments; give full play to their role as a functional department; and accomplish the arduous task of curbing the unhealthy trends and straightening out party style. The discipline inspection departments must act as good assistant to the CPC committees in grasping party style well. In the course of investigating and dealing with cases of violations of discipline and correcting unhealthy trends, they must stand in the van and contribute to the fundamental turn for the better in party style.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG RIBAO MARKS THIRTIETH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

HK240331 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] In celebrating the 30th anniversary of its publication, XIZANG RIBAO has set new demands for itself. That is, proceeding from the actual conditions of the region, it will carry out reforms of the journalistic circles, do well in running the newspaper with local characteristics and make the Tibetan language version of the newspaper a popular one among peasants and herdsmen, by offering direct services to them.

Founded on 22 April 1956, XIZANG RIBAO is 30 years old. On the afternoon of 22 April, the newspaper held a grand rally to celebrate its 30th anniversary. Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; Cao Xu, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government Standing Committee; Puqun, vice chairman of the Regional Government; (Zhang Shaosong) deputy political commissar of the Regional Military District; Lhamin Soinam Lhunzhub, vice chairman of the Regional CPPCC; as well as leading comrades of some departments and bureaus, institutes, mass organizations and other journalistic units of the region attended the celebration rally, at which vice secretary Raidi made a speech.

Comrade Raidi said: Journalism is an important part of the party's undertakings. The journalism front is an important front. During this new historical period, the region's various undertakings are rapidly developing. This has therefore put new and more demands on journalism. Acting in the spirit of the inscription of the region's leading comrades marking its 30th anniversary, XIZANG RIBAO must seriously sum up its experience, carry its achievements forward, and make its newspaper full of local characteristics by proceeding from the local conditions. It should actively and voluntarily do well in being a creative mouthpiece of the party, thereby serving the goal of building a united, rich, civilized, and new XIZANG.

On behalf of the whole staff of the Regional Journalists' Association, the Regional Society of Journalism and the Regional Radio and Television Bureau, Luosangxianba, director of the Regional Radio and Television Bureau, congratulated the staff of the newspaper. RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA News Agency, the Central Radio Station, and fraternal journalistic units in 20-odd provinces and cities also sent congratulatory telegrams and letters and presented gifts.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

TRAINING OF LOCAL TEACHERS URGED FOR XIZANG

OW020922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Ihasa, 2 May (XINHUA)--The only positive way to raise the educational standards of Tibet is to train more Tibetan teachers, Ciwang Zunmei, president of the region's university, said here today.

In an interview with XINHUA, he said the present practice of sending teachers from other areas to the underdeveloped region was not a permanent solution.

None of those would stay long in Tibet. They spoke a different language, had a different lifestyle and some suffered altitude sickness.

Ciwang Zunmai said that Tibetan students, given an university education would soon ease the serious shortage of qualified Tibetan teachers.

The Tibetan students should take courses in such subjects as Tibetan, Han and English languages, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry and music, which would all help Tibet's schools. All of them should return to Tibet to teach what they had learned.

Tibet University, the only one in this autonomous region, was set up last year chiefly to train teachers. The president said 95 percent of their graduates would be sent to schools all over the region.

Ciwang Zunmei, 41, is a graduate of Beijing Teachers' University.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

SOUTHWEST REGION

XINHUA PROFILES SICHUAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

OW021313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Chongqing, 2 May (XINHUA correspondent Xia Kaixuan)--Refusing to confine themselves to classrooms, college students in Sichuan Province are taking part in various social activities. The aim is to get to know society and put what they learn in school into practice, according to officials of the Provincial Students' Association.

Sichuan, in southwest China, has 46 colleges and universities. The students' after-school activities include teaching, social surveys, academic seminars and scientific consultation.

Deng Yong, a student at Sichuan Foreign Languages Institute in Chongqing, teaches English to a family in his spare time. "Being a student and a teacher at the same time helps me associate what we learn in school with social practice," he told XINHUA.

About 30 of Deng's fellow students are teaching English, French and German after school. Students from Chongqing Institute of Architectural Engineering have designed more than 180 types of houses for peasants since 1984.

During the winter holidays earlier this year, 100 Sichuan students studying in Beijing conducted surveys on agriculture, industry and other topics in their home province, and then put forward suggestions for improvements.

Some suggestions on textbooks and teaching methods have been adopted by school authorities. Students in Sichuan have been encouraged to carry out part-time activities or work since 1984.

At Chongqing University, students work in dormitories, laboratories and stores. One student working in a hotel said: "I like the job because it not only enables me to earn money, but also helps me to learn managerial skills."

Throughout the province there are 2,000 student organizations for lovers of art, music, calligraphy, photography, football and other activities.

/9738
CSO: 4005/659

NORTH REGION

CADRES UNDERGO TEMPERING AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "An Effective Measure for Nurturing and Tempering Cadres"]

[Text] The provincial party committee has decided to send 10,000 cadres to the countryside and the factories. This decision has significant effects on improving the work style of the leading bodies at all levels, on enhancing the relationship between the cadres and the masses, on improving the cadres' political and vocational qualities, on establishing a powerful contingent of cadres to serve better the socialist four modernizations and on improving the economic condition of the impoverished rural areas. At the same time, it is also an effective measure for nurturing and tempering cadres.

Nurturing and tempering cadres in the frontline of spirited struggles are the perennial practice and fine tradition of our party. Many of our leading cadres reached maturity through the tempering of revolution and practice. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, many patriotic young people converged on Yenan, and the Party Central showed great foresight in promptly sending them to the frontline so that they might experience the trials and tribulations amidst the flames of war and the struggles of the people. That experience turned out a group of distinguished cadres who were cultured and educated and at the same time rich in combat experience. They guaranteed the sweeping victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan. During the land reform and cooperative movements, our party sent large groups of cadres to the countryside to organize the people, mobilize the masses, and guarantee the success of the party's tasks at every stage. That experience has also nurtured a large group of fine cadres who were versed in rural tasks; among these cadres many are still the backbone of many fronts of endeavor today. This time, in deciding to dispatch cadres to the villages and the factories, the provincial party committee is further carrying forth the fine tradition of our party by nurturing and tempering the cadres through struggle and practice so as to produce more qualified personnel for the purpose of realizing the lofty goals of the new era.

Tempering at the grassroots level is a necessary process to improve the quality of the contingent of cadres. Practice generates real knowledge and true talent. Without struggle and practice there will be no outstanding personnel. The party and government organizations at every level have the

responsibility of organizing and guiding the people in constructing the socialist four modernizations, and that requires a contingent of cadres who understand Marxism, who have political foresight, who are willing to sacrifice themselves, who are dedicated revolutionaries, who have a strong sense of principle, who have good organizational discipline, who are capable, who have a thorough knowledge of their work, and who have a close relationship with the masses. To produce this contingent, a necessary process is to nurture and temper the cadres at the grassroots level. In view of the present conditions of our cadres, this process is especially important. Among the cadres in the party and the government organizations in this province, a large majority have gone from home to school and from school to work; these so-called "three-door" cadres have no practical tempering at the grassroots level. Even those cadres who came from the grassroots level have been away from the grassroots for a long time. They are constrained by institutional life and prolonged specializations, these cadres have few opportunities to get in touch with reality, and they have little contact with the people. Therefore, they are unfamiliar with new situations and new problems. If this situation does not improve, it will be difficult to guide properly the two civilizations constructions, and it will be difficult to prevent the occurrence of bureaucratism. The solution to these problems is to send the cadres to the grassroots level and send them among the people to learn in the real world. It is especially important methodically to send the young cadres to carry the burden in the forefront of the four modernizations constructions. By solving a myriad of complicated practical problems and by tempering, their abilities will increase, and they will better understand the masses and forge a closer relationship with the people. In this way, they can better adapt to the demands of their tasks and assume greater responsibilities in work. The provincial party committee has shown concern and love for the middle-aged and young cadres. To nurture and temper cadres through practice is not an expedient measure or a temporary policy, it should be a long-term measure. In a recent CPC Central Committee Circular entitled "Strict Adherence to Party Principle in Cadre Selection and Appointments," one regulation specified the preferential treatment for those cadres who have undergone practice and tempering. This is an important lesson in selecting cadres. From now on, when we select leading cadres at every level, we must strictly follow the Party Central's instructions.

Cadres of all ranks who are going down to the countryside and the factories should treasure the opportunity and conscientiously undergo the tempering and the tests. They must uphold communist ideals and the revolutionary outlook on the joys and sufferings in life and devote themselves to the service of the people; they must set strict demands on themselves, take the initiative in proper party style, consciously follow such regulations as "overcome the 5 barriers" and "the 10 prohibitions" as stipulated by the provincial party committee, and set an example in observing discipline and obeying the law. Skillfully rally the local cadres and the masses and together demonstrate the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountain and work hard and long. They should enhance investigations and studies, honestly reflect the situation, seriously carry out propaganda, implement and ensure the party's various general and specific policies, and properly install the two civilizations constructions. They should consciously accept the unified leadership of the local party committee: never act like the "imperial envoy" and never act like special party members or special cadres.

NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ON RURAL GRASSROOTS WORK

SK270255 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIRAO in Chinese 13 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

["Excerpts" of speech by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, delivered at the provincial rural work conference: "It Is Necessary To Conscientiously Strengthen and Improve the Rural Grassroots Work"--date not given]

[Text] 1. Strengthening the Rural Grassroots Work Is Requirement for Building the Two Civilizations Successfully.

At present a great amount of work remains to be done in the rural areas, and strengthening the grassroots work is very important in successfully finishing the work to be done. We have thousands of tasks, principles, and policies that should all be carried out down to the grassroots levels, so that they can produce tremendous material forces. The two levels of township and village, in particular the village, are the forefront of the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas. Organs at higher levels should exercise correct leadership over the rural work. They should pool the efforts of the masses and encourage them to build the civilizations persistently. In the process of pooling the efforts and persistently building the civilizations, townships and villages play a role as a bridge to organize and promote the efforts. Since the popularization of the household output-related contract responsibility system in the rural areas, we have encountered many new situations, new problems, and new tasks, and strengthening and improving the rural grassroots work have become all the more important.

First, the wide application of the household output-related contract system has eliminated the old system of the people's communes of "three-level ownership, with ownership by the production team as the basic form," and has turned centralized organizations into decentralized ones, thus making the grassroots work heavier and more arduous. In the course of carrying out decentralized operation, it is an urgent requirement for the peasant households that the grassroots levels provide various kinds of services in order to upgrade the socialization of the rural commodity production and expedite the pace of achieving prosperity.

Second, the great number of contradictions and problems arising in the in-depth development of the rural reform should be resolved at the grassroots levels. The second step of the rural reform is only in the beginning stages,

and many fields related to the first step should be improved and coordinated. In the meantime, the vast rural areas are in the process of replacing the old economic systems with new ones and converging the urban with the rural reforms, and imbalances are bound to appear. Solving these problems is not only a task for organs at higher levels but an important task for the grassroots levels.

Third, the development of the rural commodity production has set forth many new tasks for the building of the two civilizations at the grassroots levels. This should be resolved through strengthened ideological, political, and legal work in the rural areas.

Fourth, our province's current rural grassroots work lags considerably behind the needs of the new situation and new tasks. Generally speaking, the province's rural grassroots work is developing and progressing continuously, which explains why the rural situation has increasingly improved during the past few years. We should soberly note, however, that the weak link of the current rural work as a whole still lies in the grassroots because the situation of the grassroots party organizations, and the ideas, ability, work methods, and work styles of grassroots cadres fail to meet the needs in the development of the situation.

From the above-mentioned few points, we can see that strengthening and improving the rural grassroots work have become a very conspicuous issue that we should urgently attend to when promoting the two civilizations in the rural areas, and also an important task for CPC Committees at various levels.

2. We Should Try All Possible Means To Build Leading Bodies Capable of Leading the Masses in Building the Two Civilizations Successfully.

The key to the building of grassroots party organizations lies in the building of leading bodies. Without well-built leading bodies and competent party branch secretaries, no one will pay attention to the building of the two civilizations, and it will be difficult to implement the party's various rural policies. Comrades in charge of the rural work have certainly experienced the hardships resulting from negligence in the building of leading bodies, and the benefit resulting from the efforts to attend to the building of leading bodies.

Since September 1984, when the provincial CPC Committee issued a document on the readjustment of the rural grassroots leading bodies, all localities have done a great amount of work in this regard. As of the present, leading bodies at the township level have generally been readjusted, and more than 80 percent of the village-level leading bodies have been readjusted. Nearly 20 percent of the village-level leading bodies remain to be readjusted, and some of the readjusted township and village leading bodies also fail in the test of practice. For this reason, our present principle for the rural grassroots leading bodies is to "stabilize the overall situation while making minor readjustments, with the focus on upgrading the level." Unreadjusted township and village leading bodies and those that are not equal to their work after readjustment should have their problems solved in the course of rural party rectification.

In strengthening the building of the rural leading bodies, the important thing is selecting people, particularly village party branch secretaries and chairmen of villagers' committees. According to our experiences and the current situation, we should emphasize the following when selecting people: First, we should adhere to the principle of having both ability and political integrity. Second, we should adhere to the mass line. Some people say that it is "difficult to select people at the grassroots levels." This is indeed true in some townships and villages. However, many facts have proved that talented people can be found as long as we adhere to the mass line. Third, we should broaden the avenues of selecting people, and persistently select them from all quarters: 1) We may select people in our own localities. Some party members and the masses outside the party have achieved marked results and shown their talents in organization and management when they organized associations or undertook certain production projects under contracts, and they have won the trust of the masses. We should select and install them in party branches and villagers' committees. Some people may be a little too old, but they are capable of leading the people in achieving prosperity, and are supported by the masses. We may also place them in leading bodies. Those who have already served in leading bodies may continue to stay, and carry out their work and train successors simultaneously. 2) We may select people from among those who have left for other localities. In many villages, there are people who went to other localities to do business, or to work as temporary or contract laborers. Some of them have done a good job, and some have joined the party. Generally speaking, these people have broader knowledge, and more experiences in commodity production. We may ask those who are willing to serve the masses back to serve as cadres and make contributions to changing the features of our villages. 3) We may train people at the grassroots levels. In some villages, leading bodies have become paralyzed or half-paralyzed over a long period of time, and it is indeed impossible to discover suitable candidates within the party or from among the original cadres. In such villages, we may, on the one hand, order one party member to take charge of the activities of party members, and, on the other, select people from the masses without party affiliation who have a good character and strong ability to organize villagers' committees, which should grasp the building of the two civilizations, and undergo training in work practice. When conditions are ripe, we may recruit them into the party in a timely manner, and organize the leading bodies of party branches. 4) We may transfer people from higher levels. At present, there is serious overlapping and overstaffing in county level organs, and they are totally capable of sending a group of young and promising comrades to work in some poor and backward villages, serving as acting or concurrent party branch secretaries or deputy secretaries, without having their wages or benefits changed, to change the appearance of the villages within a definite time. This method is also very good for training cadres.

3. The Ideology and Work Styles of Grassroots Cadres Should Be Conscientiously Strengthened.

An important aspect of our efforts to strengthen the grassroots organizational building is to strengthen it in terms of ideology and work styles. According to investigations of various localities, there are generally two major problems in the ideology and work styles of the rural grassroots cadres;

First, the ideology guiding their work is not correct. Up to the present, some cadres have not freed themselves from the shackles of the idea of the natural economy, and are still used to a "one-track-mind." They lack the ability to organize, lead, and develop commodity production. Second, they fail to fulfill the party's purpose. Some cadres lack a sense of dedication to and responsibility for their work, carry out their work only when they are pushed, and even "get their pay only and have no cares about the people's affairs." Others concentrate their efforts on their own enterprises alone in order to achieve affluence, to the neglect of the masses' production and lives.

The above-mentioned two problems are interrelated. The present central task for the rural grassroots work is to organize and guide the masses to greatly develop the socialist commodity production; facilitate the change of agriculture into commodity, specialized, and modernized production; and gradually achieve common prosperity in the rural areas and common affluence among peasants. In order to realize this historical task, our cadres should have a strong desire to serve the people and foster a fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, guide the peasants to achieve the great matter of eliminating poverty and seeking prosperity by developing commodity production in an effort to suit the demands of the historical transition in the rural areas, and strive to master ability in conducting modernization in the course of developing commodity production. Since grasping the reorientation of the thinking of rural grassroots cadres and the reeducation on the party's purpose among them is a top-priority task for strengthening the rural cadres' ideological understanding and improving their work style, we must conscientiously attend to the work in this regard.

Simultaneously, we must pay attention to the problems concerning some grassroots cadres taking advantage of their functions to seek private gains. Our province's rural party rectification focusing on solving the problems concerning grassroots party-member cadres abusing their power for selfish ends has been carried out for one month or so. Whether or not we can solve these problems is a matter that the masses are paying close attention to, as well as an important indicator for deciding whether or not the party rectification work becomes a mere formality. After summing up the experiences of all localities, we know that in order to eliminate the problems concerning taking advantage of power to seek private gains, we should deeply conduct education on party spirit, stir up powerful public opinion within and outside the party to the effect that it is praiseworthy to be honest in performing one's official duties and shameful to abuse one's power for selfish ends, get rid of such thinking of the exploiting class as "unless a man looks out for himself, heaven and earth will destroy him," and foster the idea that "those who seek private gains at the expense of public interests will be handled according to the law and discipline." On the basis of conducting ideological education, we should pay attention to heeding the people's opinions, lay bare the problems concerning party-member cadres taking advantage of their power to seek private gains, and then check and solve such problems in succession. In the course of party rectification, the rural areas must urgently sort out financial affairs. Practice has shown that it is not difficult to sort out financial affairs as long as we conscientiously grasp it. We should focus on solving the problems relating to party-member cadres that have cropped up since the implementation

of the contract responsibility system, and the problems about which the people have many complaints. We should first sort out the problems that are easy to solve. We should properly solve the problems in accordance with different conditions. The funds that are returned through sorting out financial affairs should be used mainly for supporting the development of town- and township-run enterprises and helping the poor. In the course of sorting out the financial problems relating to village cadres, problems relating to the cadres at the county, district, and township levels, if found, should be solved on the spot. This is also a continuation of the deep development of the county, district, and township party rectification.

We should closely link party rectification with the strengthening of rural grassroots cadres' ideological understanding and improvement of their work style. After party rectification, we should properly grasp the work of training the cadres at the township and village levels and rural party members. All localities should strive to ensure that the cadres at the township and village levels are trained once in the next two years. The main content of the training is to study basic Marxist theory, modern management science, and all policies concerning rural reform and economic development. From now on, we should form a system of training rural grassroots cadres and party members and persistently carry it through to the end in order to ceaselessly upgrade the political and professional levels of the vast number of grassroots cadres and party members.

4. Conscientiously Carry Out the Ideological and Political Work Down to the Level of Grassroots Areas.

The party should constantly focus its rural work on grasping both material and spiritual civilizations in an effort to ceaselessly improve the rural areas' material livelihood, the rural people's ideological and political levels, and their understanding with regard to general knowledge. In particular, the more the rural policies are relaxed and the commodity economy is enlivened, the more we should strengthen the ideological and political work and the education with regard to general knowledge, and carry out the ideological and political work down to the level of the grassroots areas. The tendency for the rural grassroots party organizations to neglect the ideological and political work exists generally at present. The relations between party committees and governments of townships (towns) are not balanced. Party committees take on everything, so the governments cannot independently exercise their functions. As a result, the work in many fields, particularly the party's ideological and political work, is affected and weakened. We should change the tendency of no difference between the party and the government and persist in the principle of "the party administering party affairs." The party committees should concentrate their main efforts on grasping party building and the ideological and political work. Otherwise, they will be considered as having neglected their duties. The leading organs at or above the county level should pay attention to changing the method of leadership, such as "party organs taking on everything." Matters in the economic and administrative fields should be solved at the meetings of township heads sponsored by the county government; at the same time, we must not ask the party committee members to take on everything or join all meetings in an effort to create conditions for separating the grassroots party functions from their government management.

At present, in carrying out ideological and political work in the rural areas, we should emphatically conduct the "four-haves" education with communist ideas as the core among the masses within and outside the party, and conduct the education on ways to correctly handle the relations among the state, the collective, and the individual so that an increasing number of people will become able to resist and oppose, of their own accord, the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, the influence of the ideas of "putting money above everything else" and benefiting oneself at the expense of others, and law and discipline violations in the economic field, such as production of fake commodities, tax evasion, and bribery. At the same time we should intensify the education on the current situation, policies, and the legal system and unify the thinking of the masses in line with the party's serious rural principles and policies so that they will correctly understand the relations between the reform of the old economic system and the adherence to the socialist orientation; between allowing some people to achieve affluence ahead of others and common affluence; between the development of the commodity economy and the improvement of the cooperative system; between decentralized household operation and centralized operation; between the planned economy and the market regulation, and so forth, and will clarify their confused or wrong ideas. We should master, in a timely and accurate manner, the ideological pulse of the people of different strata and solve their individual problems correctly. Ideological and political work should be carried out in line with the principle of persuasion, and in close connection with the practice of economic construction and economic structural reform. We should have the ability to turn negative factors into positive ones and conscientiously make ideological and political work run through all other work.

The rural areas of our province have created many good experiences in strengthening ideological and political work among the masses. We hope that more experiences will be created to make ideological education more powerful, effective, and persuasive.

5. We Should Establish and Perfect Township and Village Cooperative Service Organizations in the Course of the In-depth Reform.

One of the rather conspicuous problems existing in many localities of our province is poor service for rural commodity production and imperfect service systems, particularly township and village cooperative service organizations. In quite a few villages, "centralized operation" has disappeared, and no one takes charge of such operations as mechanized farming, irrigation, insect pest treatment, storage and transportation, purchase and marketing, and management, thus seriously affecting commodity production. This problem should be solved through implementation of policies and in-depth reform. The most salient characteristics of the household output-related contract responsibility system, which is a new style of the cooperative economy, is two-layer management, which means the combination of decentralized management with centralized management, either being applied to whatever areas it is suitable for. The peasants, as relatively independent commodity producers, begin to require this for expanding the scope of operation and developing associations and cooperation following the development of production. If this requirement is not satisfied, there will be the tendency that the means of production are

in the hands of large households concentratively, and small households depend on large households. This will affect the consolidation and development of the rural cooperative economy. Therefore, the development of the commodity economy and the improvement of the cooperative system should go hand in hand. The improvement of the cooperative system should be started with the services rendered before, during, and after production. At present, peasants want organized service but, at the same time, have some misgivings. Therefore, we should clearly explain to them that our present emphasis on the establishment and improvement of the function of "centralized" service, a part of the two-layer management system, or, in other words, the improvement of the cooperative service organizations is based on household contracts and decentralized operation, and aims at further tapping the potential of household operation and widening the scope of household operation. Today's "centralization" is fundamentally different from the past "large size and collective nature" characterized by a high degree of centralization, administrative orders, "mass action" in production, and the "common bigupot" in distribution. We should also strictly clarify the policy bounds of these two when carrying out our work.

In strengthening the function of centralized management at the village level, we should start from the most basic agricultural technological service, such as irrigation, mechanized farming, plant protection, and supply of fine seeds, and gradually expand the scope of service following the development of the commodity economy. We should not only render good technological service to cropping but extend our services actively to forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, and industrial production. We should not only pay attention to the service in the process of production but also successfully organize pre and post-production service, including the serialized services to certain trades and products. At present, many village-level cooperative economic organizations have been established in order to improve the cooperative service. (Some of these organizations are named village economic associations while some of them are named agricultural-industrial-commercial associations.) Some of them with good operation are well received by the peasants. Viewing the situation of the development of these cooperative economic organizations, we consider it necessary to set up and perfect the village-level cooperative economic organizations. Simultaneously, we should pay attention to respecting the will of the peasants and guard against developing these organizations in a massive way. As for the villages whose conditions for establishing the cooperative economic associations have not matured, their villagers' committees may temporarily exercise the functions for service and management. We should also encourage and support the peasants to set up various kinds of cooperative economic organizations on the basis of self-service and mutual service, such as specialized production associations, production and marketing service companies, and irrigation companies. As the peasants need various kinds of service to develop commodity production, we must give multilayered and various forms of service to the peasants instead of developing single-patterned cooperation. We must not seek uniformity in establishing village-level cooperative organizations and these organizations should proceed from their actual conditions to decide their degree, contents, and form of centralized and decentralized management.

The economic associations and the agricultural-industrial-commercial associations in many areas are regional cooperative economic organizations under the jurisdiction of the township governments. Their main functions are to render regional service, to perfect the contract responsibility systems in the agricultural and other fields, to sign and carry out economic contracts, and to organize agricultural capital construction. At present, the township economic associations in some areas fail to play a role as economic entities for management service due to these areas' failure to separate government functions from business management, to clearly define their functions and duties, or to catch up with the level of economic development. From now on, we should carry out the principle of separating government functions from business management. The township governments should neither exercise the functions of the economic associations nor take on or undertake the specific management activities of the associations. The system of producing cadres of the economic associations should be changed from the governments appointing cadres to members of the associations holding democratic elections. Those areas without township economic organizations should gradually set up these organizations in accordance with the demands of the economic development and management service, in light of the different actual conditions, and in line with the principle of voluntary cooperations.

6. All Departments Should Strengthen the Grassroots Organizational Work.

In order to improve and strengthen the rural grassroots work, we should not only have good party branches, leading bodies, and cadres' ranks, but also strengthen the rural grassroots work. All departments should cooperatively organize power to contribute to the reform work and to civilizations of the localities so as to upgrade the work efficiency of the grassroots units.

We should make great efforts to improve the work of such professional units as the grassroots economic management units and political and legal units. They include supply and marketing cooperatives, credit cooperatives, grain stations, cotton stations, postal and telecommunications offices, power administrative centers, tax offices, industrial and commercial centers, supervisory centers, police substations, agricultural business centers, centers for popularizing agrotechnology, animal husbandry veterinary stations, and public health centers. These grassroots organizations are shouldering the major responsibilities for specifically implementing the relevant policies and decrees of the party and the state, conducting social economic management and administrative management, and giving direct service to the broad masses of the peasants. We must fully affirm their previous achievements. However, viewing the situation reflected by the rural areas at this conference, we know that the work of these grassroots organizations still fails to meet the demands and expectations of the peasants. Thus, we should educate the broad masses of grassroots workers to truly rectify their ideology for guiding the professional work, to foster an idea of serving the masses, to enthusiastically render quality service to the masses, to be public servants of the people, and to work for safeguarding the interests of the masses and for putting an end to and opposing all activities in violation of the people's interests. The departments at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels that have established organs among the grassroots areas should work out rules for their working personnel in line with the actual conditions. These

departments should evaluate the professional work of the grassroots working personnel once or twice a year. Newly appointed working personnel should be selected from among the best through examinations and work as trainees for one year. Through the overall evaluation at the end of every year, we should commend and award those with achievements, and criticize and help those with poor results. Those who violate the law and discipline should be handled, some of them may be fired. Besides the units at various levels that take charge of this work, provincial departments concerned should grasp the overall work and ensure carrying it out through to the end.

We should attach importance to and strengthen the work of grassroots CYL organizations, women's federations, militia organizations, and villagers committees, and give full play to their role in building a new socialist countryside, and in self-education and self-management.

7. Leading Organs Should Serve the Grassroots Levels Wholeheartedly.

In order to strengthen leadership over the rural grassroots work, leading organs at all levels, in particular the county level, and leading cadres should effect a change in their guiding ideology, and firmly foster the idea that "leadership means service" so that they can better meet the need for serving the grassroots levels. Fundamentally speaking, the idea that "leadership means service" is decided by the functions of our socialist state organs and is a concrete embodiment of our party's consistent purpose of serving the people. The relations of leading persons to the grassroots levels and the masses are, in essence, the relations of public servants to masters, and of serving to being served. Our present emphasis that "leadership means service" is also a requirement raised by the great development of the commodity economy and the reform of the urban and rural economic structure. It is a noble duty of leading organs to support the peasants in commodity production and achieving common affluence through multilayered and various forms of service. In the meantime, exercising leadership through organizing service for the grassroots levels and the peasants is also a change of the past leadership method of promoting the rural work purely by administrative orders and means. Therefore, leading organs and leading cadres should regard it a basic guiding ideology that "leadership means service."

We should go down to the grassroots levels and do solid work if we are to serve the grassroots and the peasants. The provincial CPC Committee has urged that county leading cadres devote at least one-third of their time and provincial and prefectural leading cadres one-fourth of their time every year to conducting investigations and study in townships, villages, or households. In particular, they should take the lead in going to poor townships and villages, living and eating in peasant households, investigating the hardships of the peasants, and giving heed to their voices. Leading persons should not only do so themselves but should also urge personnel of leading organs to do the same. Going down to the grassroots levels itself is not the purpose. The purpose is to do solid work and solve problems for the grassroots levels and the masses. When judging the ideology and workstyles of a unit or a cadre, we should not only see whether they have gone down to the grassroots levels but also see how many problems they have solved and how much solid work they have done for the masses after going to the grassroots. In order to make doing

solid work for the peasants a responsibility and a system, many counties have assigned various functional departments with the task of lending socialized service to peasants and every level with the target of doing the "urgent, difficult, and major work" that the peasants urgently ask to be finished, and have enforced a responsibility system and an evaluation and award-penalty system to ensure that the assignments are fulfilled within the fixed time. Such a method will play a very good role in promoting the rural work. At the same time, leading persons at all levels should also note that grassroots cadres shoulder very heavy work tasks, and some of their work is very difficult. Therefore, they should pay attention to showing concern for the grassroots cadres, enthusiastically support their work, and protect their initiative.

To enhance service to the rural areas more effectively, we urge that leading comrades of county CPC Committees and Governments and responsible comrades of relevant county departments go in groups to every township once every year to work there, listen to reports on situations, and study ways to solve problems. Tasks once decided should be assigned to every department and should be fulfilled within a fixed time. Such face-to-face leadership should be persisted in as a system. Meanwhile, counties should simplify administration and delegate power to lower levels, and grant more decisionmaking power to township (town) governments. The most important power they should delegate is financial and personnel management power. Financial departments at the township level should be established and improved as soon as possible. Counties where conditions are ripe may assign fixed revenue quotas to townships (towns) on a trial basis, and apply the method of making them responsible for the fixed quotas of revenues and expenditures, which will remain unchanged for several years, assigning them to turn over to higher authorities a fixed amount of revenue (or enjoy a fixed amount of subsidies), and allowing them to retain for themselves the above-quota portion (including a part of the "above-quota portion to be shared") in order to spark the enthusiasm of townships for creating, accumulating, and managing money. At the same time, we should gradually reform the administrative management systems of regions and departments. Counties may try out the reform first, and departments at higher levels should render active support.

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NORTH REGION

LEADING CADRES HELD CRUCIAL TO RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Han Licheng [7281 4539 2052], Baoding party committee secretary: "Paying Attention to the Leading Cadres Is the Key to Rectifying the Party Style"]

[Text] After spending several years in bringing order out of chaos, especially after the organizational reforms and party rectification, the party style at the leading cadre level in our city has greatly improved. But there are still problems with unhealthy tendencies among the leading cadres. These are manifested in the following ways:

1. Setting up a devious network of contacts for personal gains. Some cadres are scheming for personal gain, but they do not want to be obvious about it. They no longer blatantly "go it alone"; instead they use a network of contacts and job-related opportunities and take a circuitous route. The status of the leading cadres provides them with the advantage of having extensive contacts in all directions; their power, relations, and influences are additional assets that furnish the right conditions for their devious schemes. In most discipline violation cases involving leading cadres, the culprit is seldom alone. Usually a "whole string" of people is involved.
2. Taking all kinds of measures to conceal their self-serving schemes. When the cadres are engaging in unhealthy activities, they always seek out loopholes in policies, laws, and regulations; they figure out ways to beat the system and "play touch ball." They engage in several avoidances: (1) avoid the limelight; (2) avoid direct responsibilities; and (3) avoid "hurting the public." Some organized groups even share responsibilities: the front men make no decisions and those who make decisions stay in the background.
3. Egocentrically seeking a way in or saving a way out. Young cadres usually painstakingly dig their own way in. They feign shyness in obtaining material rewards, but show much enthusiasm in engaging in formalities, getting an undeserved reputation, and assisting their leaders in unhealthy activities. Those cadres who are about to leave the group or have just left are concerned with their route of retreat; some may blatantly prepare their cosy nests or engage in private business and enterprises.

4. Organizing reforms in name and engaging in unhealthy activities in fact. Some leading cadres are engaging in unhealthy activities while giving them the high-sounding term of "reforms." To these people, extravagant dinners and gifts and arbitrary awards of prize money and goods are considered part of the liberalization and revitalization, and resorting to fraud and deceptions and offering lip service are called "reforms."

These unhealthy party styles among some party members and leading cadres may be due partly to loopholes in the system and extraneous circumstances, but intrinsically they are due mainly to an impure party spirit. Because the "Cultural Revolution" created confused ideologies, and because ideology and political works have failed to keep up with the new conditions created by the reforms and liberalizations, in the face of corrosive capitalist ideologies, some leading cadres' individualistic ideology began to inflate and their aspiration to serve the people and their ideal of struggling for communism began to fade. Another reason for the unhealthy party style is the lack of a thorough understanding of the present reforms. In order to achieve basic improvements in party style among the country-level and the higher-ranking cadres in the city, we must now pay attention to the following links:

1. Pay attention to education. Take aim at the reality of the ideology of the leading cadres today. First, we must pay attention to the education of the leading cadres about the present situation and policies, so that they are sober-minded about the present party style; at the same time reinforce their confidence that basic improvements of party style are attainable. Second, continue to pay attention to party spirit, ideology, and discipline education. Especially for those leading cadres who joined the party after the "Cultural Revolution," they must be educated in the fundamental knowledge of the party and the regulations and statutes of the party, so that they will always remember the objectives of the party's struggles. Third, educate the leading cadres in professional ethics. To be responsible to the party and the people is a fundamental form of professional ethics for the leading cadres, who are the party and the people's faithful servants. Fourth, improve education in basic Marxist-Leninist theories as well as cultural and professional knowledge; improve the leading cadres' political and professional qualities and raise their leadership standard and their decisionmaking abilities. In emphasizing the leading cadres' self-education, it should be stressed that their unhealthy party style not only will cause such problems as "subordinates following the bad examples of their superiors" and "passing laws in vain" but will provide sanctuary for all evil winds and noxious influences.

2. Diligently implement a system that stresses party-style responsibility. Leading cadres at every level must bear their share of responsibilities, with one level being responsible to another. Assume responsibility toward maintaining a good party style in the organized groups, the higher ranks looking out for the lower ranks and members of each group dividing up the work and being accountable for the party style of the leading cadres within their responsibility frontline and unit. In everyday life, pay attention to education and be on the alert. When problems arise, assume the responsibility and promptly investigate and deal with the situation. Seek out and deal with those who neglect their duties, those who stand by and do nothing, and those who let matters drift.

3. Pay attention to supervisory work. Gradually establish and perfect a system of supervision around the leading cadres. Superiors should understand the situations of the cadres within his administrative area; make regular inspections so that they know the subordinate cadres as they know the back of their own hands. Within the organized groups, apply the centralized democratic system and amplify an energetic assembly system to carry out serious, not superficial, criticisms and self-criticisms. Establish a system for the lower ranks and the masses to evaluate critically the cadres; regularly organize lower-rank cadres, party members, and the masses to evaluate leading cadres critically and utilize their appraisals as important references in cadre assessments and appointments.

4. Grasp typical cases and be strict and impartial in rewards and punishments. If the leading cadres are to take the initiative in realizing the basic improvements in party style, their reward or punishment must be strict and impartial, clear and proper. Cases involving leading cadres violating discipline must be harshly dealt with. The following must be stressed: (1) clearly delineate responsibilities. Deal with the individual who is responsible for the mistake, the individual who tried to take advantage of others. (2) Firmly uphold the principle that all people are equal before the party discipline and the political discipline; uphold all identical cases will be identically investigated, and justice will be equally dispensed. (3) Harshly punish people who obstruct investigations and justice and people who seek vengeance on those who exposed a crime. We must not pay the price of damaging the prestige of the party by protecting these people. Then it will be possible for the leading cadres to take the initiative in realizing the basic improvement in party style.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING FOR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK300551 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A preparatory meeting for the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress was held in (Qulanqiate), Hohhot City, on the afternoon of 29 April.

The meeting declared that the preparations for the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress have been completed and the session will open on 30 April. Batubagen, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the preparatory meeting.

He said: The Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress had 792 deputies. Among these deputies, 7 died and 5 were transferred to other places or returned to their native places after retirement.

When including the 9 deputies who should have been appointed by a by-election at the Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress, the Fourth Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress should hold a by-election for 21 deputies. The former unit in charge of the election work conducted a by-election for 16 deputies to the Fourth Session. Through examinations, the deputies' credentials committee of the regional people's congress standing committee recognized them as qualified deputies. So far, the Sixth Regional People's Congress has 796 deputies. According to a report, 683 deputies are going to attend the Fourth Session. A total of 630 deputies attended the preparatory meeting.

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CSO: 4005/673

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC OPENS FOURTH SESSION

Shi Shengrong, Others Attend

SK290558 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee opened in Hohhot on the afternoon of 28 April.

That day, the newly decorated Nei Monggol Guesthouse looked especially magnificent. In the middle of the rostrum, there was a CPPCC emblem decorated with red flags and pine trees. A total of 386 CPPCC members from all fronts of the region attended the opening ceremony. Seated on the rostrum were Shi Shengrong, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; and Chen Bingyu, Wu Ligeng, Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyantatu, and Yun Zhaoguang, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee. The principal leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organizations including Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Batubagen, and Cai Ying, attended the opening ceremony to extend warm congratulations. At 1500 on 28 April, Shi Shengrong declared the opening of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee. He then delivered a speech.

Entrusted by the fifth standing committee of the regional CPPCC committee, Vice Chairman Liu Zhenyi delivered a work report of the standing committee of the regional CPPCC committee; Vice Chairman Yun Zhaoguang delivered a report on the situation of the historical accounts of past events and the tasks for the future; and Vice Chairman Chen Bingyu submitted to the session a report on the motions work since the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee.

Invited to the session were Comrade Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee, as well as some leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organizations, including Qian Fenyong, Tian Congming, Lin Weiran, Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbayaer, and Hu Zhongda. Attending the session as observers were members of the National CPPCC Committee who were staying in Hohhot; responsible persons of the United Front Work of the regional CPC committee; and responsible persons of various democratic parties, industrial and commercial federation, Overseas Chinese Federations, Taiwan compatriots' federations, and other relevant departments.

Official Delivers Work Report

SK290559 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Liu Zhenyi, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, delivered a work report of the standing committee of the regional CPPCC committee at the fourth session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee.

Liu Zhenyi said in his report: The regional CPPCC committee dealt mainly with the work in the following six fields in the past year:

First, the regional CPPCC committee enthusiastically organized CPPCC members to participate in the political activities and to discuss the policies and principles set forth by the state and the autonomous region.

Second, the regional CPPCC committee organized CPPCC members to conduct investigations to expand their role in conducting political consultation and democratic supervision.

Third, the regional CPPCC committee made contributions to the region's construction and reform by taking full advantage of its having a lot of intellectuals.

Fourth, the regional CPPCC committee made new explorations for promoting spiritual civilization through enhancing study.

Fifth, through enhancing self-construction, the regional CPPCC committee exercised its role in giving guidance to the league, city, banner, and county CPPCC committees.

Sixth, the regional CPPCC committee made contributions to promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland by further developing patriotic united fronts.

With regard to this year's work plan, Liu Zhenyi pointed out: The CPPCC organizations at all levels should continue to carry forward the fine tradition of the CPPCC; organize CPPCC members and patriotic personages of all circles to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC, the Fourth Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, and the regional conference of banner and county CPC committee secretaries, to study Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and scientific and technological knowledge, and to firmly foster an idea of serving the four modernizations and overall economic reform; and further organize CPPCC members to conduct investigations on special subjects so as to bring into play their role in deeply and extensively conducting political consultation and democratic supervision.

/6662

CSO: 4005/673

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

MODEL WORKERS FORUM--On 29 April, more than 70 model workers happily gathered together to attend a forum held by the regional Council of Trade Unions to mark the 1 May International Labor Day. They animatedly discussed the excellent situation in reform, and unanimously pledged to plunge into reform with an attitude of being masters of the state and make new contributions to the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Regional party, government, army and CPPCC leading comrades, including Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Tian Congming, Cai Ying, Lin Weiran, and Yun Zhaoguang, attended the forum to celebrate the red-letter day with the model workers. They also issued medals and letters of certificates to comrades who won the May labor medals. The forum was permeated with a vivid and vigorous atmosphere. Model workers vied with one another to give speeches on their experiences, plans, and suggestions. Zhang Shuguang and other party, government, and army leading comrades also spoke. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86 SK] /6662

WUHAI'S FIRST CPC CONGRESS--The first Wuhai City CPC Congress was held from 18 to 22 April. A new leading body of the city CPC committee was elected at the congress. (Wang Fengqi) was elected secretary of the city CPC committee; and (Wang Peiran), (Gao Shouyao) and (Ba Daer), deputy secretaries of the city CPC committee. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 86 SK]/6662

SHANXI RESPECT TO HUNAN PLA LEADER--Comrade Liu Shihong, the retired former political commissar of Hunan Military District, died of serious illness in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, on 23 April at the age of 73. Wreaths were sent by comrades Qin Jiwei, Kang Keqing, Wang Ping, Yang Chengwu, Guo Linxiang, Yang Baibing, Yuan Shengting, Zhang Nansheng, Wang Zifeng, Mao Ziyong, Xiong Qingquan, Wan Da, Jiao Linyi, and Jiang Jinliu. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 86 HK] /6662

HEBEI CHANGES PREFECTURAL, CITY DISTRICTS--With the approval of the State Council, our province has changed some of its prefectural and city administrative divisions which are listed as follows: Zhengding and Luancheng Counties of Shijiazhuang City; Wuan County of Handan Prefecture is placed under the leadership of Handan City; Qingyuan County of Baoding Prefecture is placed under the leadership of Baoding City; and Xingtai County of Xingtai Prefecture is placed under the leadership of Xingtai City. Jiaoqu District of Handan

City is abolished. All townships and towns under the jurisdiction of this district are placed under the leadership of Congtai, Hanshan, and Fuxing Districts. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /6662

TIANJIN SUPPLEMENTARY CPPCC MEMBERS--On 11 April, the 18th Standing Committee meeting of the 7th Municipal CPPCC Committee approved the namelist of supplementary CPPCC members, which was adopted at the 5th session of the 7th Municipal CPPCC Committee. The namelist is as follows: Kong Lingzhi, female [1313 0109 2535]; Bai Hongzhen, female [4101 1347 3791]; Feng Rong, female [7458 1369]; Zhu Wenju [2612 2429 4251]; Liu Hangying [0491 5300 7751]; Liu Yunwen [0491 5686 2429]; Guan Zhaoying, female [7070 0340 5391]; Sun Shengmin [1327 0524 3046]; Li Henian [2621 7729 1628]; Wu Tongbin [0702 0681 6333]; Wu Menghui [0702 1322 2547]; Zhang Junli, female [1728 0193 0196]; Xia Zhongheng [1115 6850 1584]; Fu Zengren [0265 2582 0088]; Tong Xuanming [4547 1357 2494]; Zeng Wei [2582 7279]; Qiu Jianxun [5941 1696 8113]; Liao Yitong, female [1675 6318 1749]; Xiong Xi [3574 6897]; and Wei Renzhi [7614 0117 0037]. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /6662

CSO: 4005/673

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA MEETING ON STRENGTHENING POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

HK251510 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 86 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Regional Conference on Political and Legal Work Convened to Study and Make Plans for 1986 Work in the Field"]

[Text] The Ningxia Regional CPC Committee held a regional conference on political and legal work from 3 to 8 April. The meeting conveyed, studied, and discussed guidelines of the national political and legal work conference and speeches made by central leading comrades in this regard. It also analyzed the region's present situation in public security and assigned tasks for the 1986 political and legal work.

Attending the meeting were Li Xuezhi, Xue Hongfu, Li Yunhe, Hao Tingzao, Shen Xiaozeng, Ma Sizhong, Cai Zhulin, Bai Zhenhua, Ma Yingliang, Jiang Guangdong, Xu Qian, Ma Youde, Guo Wenju, Wang Yanxin, Yang Huiyun, Yang Xin, and other regional leading comrades. During the meeting, Comrades Li Xuezhi and Shen Xiaozeng delivered speeches and Comrade Bai Zhenhua conveyed guidelines of the national political and legal work conference. Also present at the meeting were leading members of CPC committees of prefectures, cities, and counties (districts), who are in charge of political and legal work; responsible comrades of people's courts, procuratorial organs, public security organs, and judicial organs at various levels; and responsible comrades of other relevant departments of the region.

The meeting pointed out: The region's situation in public order has taken a favorable turn. It finds expression mainly in the following: A number of vicious criminals have been severely punished according to law; the people now have a stronger sense of security; there has been a drastic drop in the crime rate; public order in public places has somewhat improved; and the enthusiasm of the people for the prevention of crime has risen considerably. Political and legal work has made a due contribution to the improvement of public order, defending and stimulating the economic restructuring and implementing the policy of opening up to the world and invigorating the domestic economy, and to the improvement of party conduct and social conduct at large. However, the situation in public security is still not stable enough and its development is uneven in various areas. Serious and gruesome crimes are soiling some areas, economic crimes are

thriving, and there is a resurgence of some pernicious practices in society. The present tasks for the region's political and legal work remain very arduous and complicated. We must therefore stay sober-minded and should in no way lower our guard or relax our will to fight.

The meeting also assigned tasks for the region's 1986 political and legal work. They are: under the leadership of the regional CPC committee, we must firmly implement a number of principles and instructions prescribed by the party Central Committee on political and legal work. In line with the plans adopted by the national political and legal work conference, we must make further efforts to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system and must unswervingly persist in the people's democratic dictatorship, continue to crack down on serious economic and other crimes, and resolutely ban and check all pernicious practices in society. At the same time, we must improve public security in an all-round way, enhance professional proficiency of public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts, and strengthen the building of their basic units so as to strive for a further turn for the better in public order and to lay a solid foundation for a basic improvement in public security.

The meeting noted: We should in no case relax our vigilance against serious criminal activities and should concentrate efforts on investigating such crimes as murder, causing explosions, rape, and robbery as well as involvement in criminal gang activities, and should lose no time in cracking down on all serious crimes in these areas.

The meeting pointed out: Economic crimes are terribly harmful to economic construction and corrosive to the party workstyle. Therefore, we must resolutely bring major cases of economic crimes to trial and must not be soft on economic criminals so as to ensure the smooth development of economic construction. Cases of criminal liability should be dealt with according to the law and should not be handled by economic sanction. Those who violate the law should be dealt with according to the law and should not be punished in accordance with party discipline and our codes of discipline. Economic crimes should not be regarded as unhealthy tendencies and malfeasance should not be treated as a bureaucratic workstyle. Unlawful economic activities determined to be responsible for a crime should be dealt with according to the law.

The meeting decided that a high degree of socialist democracy and a perfect socialist system provide a basic guarantee for perfecting the socialist system, ensuring the sound progress of our reforms, and they perpetuate the political stability in our country. This is of great significance for strengthening the constitution of the socialist legal system. Leaders at various levels should heighten their sense of the legal system, correct the tendency of ignoring the legal system, and enhance the consciousness of protecting the legal system. Efforts must be made to spread the knowledge about the law and give full play to the role of the law so that cadres and the people will be accustomed to dealing with things according to the law. Meanwhile, we must proceed from the actual conditions of our region to strengthen legislation in the grassroots units.

The meeting pointed out: We must strengthen discipline and the workstyle of public security forces through improved political and ideological work and by consolidating leading bodies, persevering with rigid training, and enhancing political integrity and professional proficiency. Thus, we will be able to build a public security force with lofty ideals, moral integrity, better education, and a strong sense of discipline so as to meet the needs of the work of public security, the procuratorate, and the judiciary in the new historical period.

Comrade Li Xuezhi addressed the meeting. After expounding on the great significance of perfecting the socialist legal system, he said that all party organizations and members should set a good example in observing the state constitution and law, with no exceptions. All law-breakers, regardless of the rank of the persons involved, must be investigated and affixed with legal liability. He pointed out that some party members, particularly a few party member leading cadres, consider themselves to be exceptions to observance of the law. This is absolutely wrong. Our country permits no "special citizens" who do not keep themselves within the bounds of the law; still less does our party permit any "special members" who do not keep themselves within the bounds of party discipline and state law.

In referring to striking heavy blows at economic and other crimes, Comrade Li Xuezhi called on party and government leaders at all levels and all discipline inspection departments, public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts to have a sound understanding of the importance and urgency of the struggle. They should carry on the struggle of cracking down on serious economic crimes in depth and puncture the swollen arrogance of economic criminals while continuing to strike relentless blows at other crimes. In investigating and handling economic criminal cases, regardless of the persons involved, we must deal with law-breakers according to the law and enforce the law strictly. However, in investigating and handling major criminal cases, some departments and units do not yet have a correct understanding of their importance. They have no determination to deal with the cases, because they cannot cast aside all considerations of face, cannot withstand the pressure of pledging for mercy, and cannot break through the network of relationships. Proceeding from party spirit and its principles and out of their sense of responsibility to the revolutionary cause and the interests of the people, leaders at various levels should remove obstacles and overcome obstructions to make a thorough investigation of these cases.

Comrade Li Xuezhi stressed: It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over political and legal work. The CPC committees at all levels should take political and legal work as a matter of prime importance in their work. They should vigorously support public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts to independently exercise their functions and powers according to the law, help them overcome difficulties in their work, and give full play to the role of political and legal work committees at various levels.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Xuezhi hoped that comrades on the political and legal front will handle matters impartially, be loyal to the party, the people, and the law, and will not stoop to flattery and be not swayed by considerations. Thus they will take on new aspects and do better political and legal work so as to make new contributions to the building of our region's socialist legal system.

Comrade Shen Xiaozeng delivered a closing speech at the meeting. He said: We must further study and comprehend Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks on "paying special attention to legislative work while working hard to build the country" and speeches made by the central leading comrades at the National Political and Legal Work Conference. We must go a step further in unifying our thought so as to keep our approach with what the party Central Committee requires of us politically. When speaking on the present tasks for our region's political and legal work, he pointed out that attention must be paid to the following three aspects: First, we must not slack off in striking relentless blows at all serious crimes and overcome difficulties and remove obstacles from different sides in cracking down on serious economic criminal activities; second, we must enforce the law strictly and live up to the expectations of the party and the people on political and legal workers; third, if our material conditions are not replenished, we must emulate each other in work and contributions and must not scramble for fame and gain. Meanwhile, we must strengthen unity and work untiringly. Comrade Shen Xiaozeng called on party committees at various levels to conscientiously give more leadership to political and legal work in line with the plans made by the party Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee so as to achieve marked results in political and legal work this year.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU CONGRESS SESSION ADOPTS DECISION

HK290829 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Gansu will hold the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in Lanzhou on 6 May. This decision was adopted this morning by the 18th session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Li Dengying, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended this morning's plenum, over which Wu Jian, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided.

The session first adopted the agenda of the forthcoming session. The major items on the agenda are to discuss and decide on matters concerning the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, to discuss the draft of the work report of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and to discuss appointments, removals, and other matters.

On behalf of Wang Yaohua, chairman and member of the credential committee, the vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delivered a credential report on holding a by-election for people's deputies.

The session adopted the announcement on holding a by-election for people's deputies. The announcement points out: There are 567 deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; 10 vacancies are yet to be filled by a by-election.

At the session, Li Wenhui, secretary general of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a report on handling the suggestions, criticism, and opinions proposed by deputies of the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The session agreed to distribute it after revision to deputies attending the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

The session was attended by Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, [words indistinct], Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxin. Also present were Lin Bing, president of the Provincial People's Higher Court, and Luo Lin, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU HOLDS CYL GRASSROOTS WORK CONFERENCE

HK010054 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A provincial conference on CYL grassroots work ended in Wuwei today. The conference urged CYL organizations at all levels in the province to actively mobilize and lead CYL members and youths to get rid of poverty, to become rich; to train new people, to attain the target of becoming well off, and to make contributions in basically getting rid of poverty in 3 years and having enough to eat and wear in 5 years.

The conference relayed the spirit of the instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and the CYL Central Committee on CYL work, analyzed the status quo of the province's grassroots CYL organizations, seriously found out about the main problems affecting the work of grassroots CYL organizations, studied the experiences gained by the CYL Central Committee in grasping grassroots CYL organizations in Wuwei and the experiences of all localities in the province in properly carrying out grassroots CYL work, discussed and formulated 30 suggestions on strengthening CYL branch work and enlivening grassroots CYL work in an all-round way, mobilized CYL members and youths in the province to make contributions in getting rid of poverty and becoming better off, and [words indistinct].

Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and Lu Kejian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and spoke.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI LEADERS HELP REHABILITATE VICTIM OF INJUSTICE

HK221224 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] With the intervention of the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, a case of miscarriage of justice has finally been rehabilitated after a 28-year delay.

(Yu Dezhi) comes from (Yizong) village, Chang'san county. In 1958, he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for receiving a bribe of 16.9 yuan and was discharged from the post of warehouseman at Xian City supply and marketing bureau. Over the past 28 years, he went to the departments concerned more than 1,000 times, but he could not get his problem solved.

On 9 January 1985, the provincial bureau for handling people's letters and visits reported the case of (Yu Dezhi) and made some suggestions to the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee. Comrades Zhou Yaguang and Mou Linsheng therefore wrote to the Xian City intermediate people's court instructing them to reconsider the case. On 25 March 1986, after reconsidering the case, the Xian City intermediate people's court announced that (Yu Dezhi) was not guilty.

On the morning of 16 April, (Yu Dezhi) and his wife went to the provincial CPC Committee office and reported to Comrades Zhou Yaguang and Mou Linsheng his hard life over the past 20-odd years. Because of his case, their children were affected not only in the areas of joining the army and the party, but also in entering universities, polytechnic schools and senior secondary schools. Several times, he tried to commit suicide, but was dissuaded from doing so by his wife. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, his family has attained prosperity through hard work and have led a happy life. But the happiest thing for the family is the rehabilitation of his case.

Over the years, (Yu Dezhi) suffered many hardships, but he had firm faith in the party and socialism. He led his family to attain prosperity through hard work and made them live in harmony. Therefore, in 1982, the family was praised as a glorious family that has attained prosperity through hard work. In addition to frequently supporting the poor peasants, he donated 500 yuan to his village to run a school.

He has decided that from now on, he must educate his children and grandchildren on responding to the party's calls and making more contributions for the four modernizations. Moreover, he plans to donate the money compensated to him by the authorities for the public's benefit.

After listening to his report, Comrades Zhou Yanguang and Mou Linsheng said: Though a victim of a miscarriage of justice for so many years, (Yu Dezhi) still had faith in the party's policies and strived to get rich through hard work. This has shown that he is loyal to the party. His case dragged on for so many years mainly because the pernicious influence of the leftist thinking has not been totally liquidated, and also because of bureaucratism and the unhealthy tendencies in party style. The rehabilitation of this 20-odd years old issue shows the wisdom of the party and the party's policies.

Comrades Zhou Yanguang and Mou Linsheng urged the party committees at all levels to further do well in implementing the party policies, and thoroughly rehabilitate one by one cases of miscarriage of justice brought about by the leftist thinking.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG HOLDS MOBILIZATION MEETING ON NATIONALITY UNITY

HK301545 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] This afternoon the Regional CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting on the fourth nationality unity education month activities, urging all localities and units to seriously strengthen their leadership over the activities and carry out this year's nationality unity education month activities more profoundly and effectively.

Amudun Niyaz, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a mobilization report at the meeting.

In his report Amudun Niyaz reviewed the achievements made by the region and the problems existing in the region since the region carried out nationality unity education month activities in 1983, and put forth concrete requirements for properly carrying out this year's nationality unity education month activities.

He said that in this year's nationality unity education month activities, CPC committees at all levels must seriously organize cadres of various nationalities to deeply study Marxist theory on nationality, establish Marxist ideas on nationality, and further raise their consciousness in safeguarding nationality unity. It is necessary to firmly grasp the study of leaders and leadership groups at all levels and treat it as the focus of the nationality unity education month activities. Party member cadres above county level, and leading cadres in particular, must, in connection with the study of correcting party style, seriously examine and review the situation in nationality unity with the spirit of party rectification, find existing problems, and work out measures for improvement. It is necessary to vigorously carry out the activities of commending and learning from the advanced. It is necessary to extensively carry out various activities of self-education on the masses. It is necessary to integrate strengthening education in nationality unity with examining the implementation of nationality policies, with solving practical problems, and with implementing the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC. CPC Committees at all levels must seriously strengthen their leadership over the activities.

Regional party, government, and army leading comrades Li Shoushan, Zhang Sixue, Ismail Yashanof, and Liu Haiqing attended the mobilization meeting.

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG COMMENDS COUNTY FOR NATIONALITY SOLIDARITY

HK040446 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the Kashi Prefectural CPC Committee and Commissioner's Office held a rally in Zepu County to award this county the title "model county in nationality solidarity." The rally began at 0900. Present were Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC and chairman of the regional advisory commission; responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the region Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Tang Guangcai, Bai Chengmin, and Wang Zhenwen; Li Tianxiang, vice minister of petroleum industry, and (Jiao Liren), adviser. (Guo Sang), secretary of the prefectural CPC committee, presided.

Comrade Tomur Dawamat spoke first at the rally. He said: Under the leadership of the county CPC committee and government, Zepu County has scored outstanding success in nationality solidarity work, and accumulated rich experiences. All areas, departments, sectors, trades, and fronts in Xinjiang should learn from the country's good experiences, organize the nationality solidarity month drive still more soundly and effectively, as demanded by the regional CPC committee, and create a new situation in nationality solidarity work in the region.

The regional CPC committee and people's [word indistinct] have sent a cable of congratulations to the Zepu County CPC Committee and government. The cable said: The fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang lie in nationality solidarity, which represents the overall situation in the region. You have led the cadres and masses in the county to seriously implement the instructions of the central and regional CPC committees on strengthening nationality solidarity, to seriously study Marxist theory on nationality, and to implement the party's nationality policy, with the result that nationality solidarity has been continually strengthened and the political and economic situation has become better and better.

The regional CPC committee and government hope that, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the guidance of the spirit of the fourth session of the Sixth NPC, you will make still greater efforts, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity, further strengthen leadership, and

ceaselessly conduct education for the cadres and masses in Marxist nationality policy, and in strengthening nationality solidarity. In this way the party members, cadres, and masses, especially the leading cadres at all levels, can firmly establish the Marxist concept of nationality, spontaneously implement the party's nationality policy, handle nationality relations well, solve problems in nationality solidarity, and continually consolidate and develop the county's political situation of stability and unity.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON EDUCATION FOR YOUTHS

HK040537 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee has issued instructions on stepping up education for youths and juveniles, calling on party organizations at all levels to strengthen leadership, bring into play the role of all sectors of society, and adopt a variety of means to conduct education for youths and juveniles in a measured way, to forge them into new socialist people with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.

The instructions say that in the new situation, there are many problems meriting special concern in the thinking, study, work, and daily life of youths and juveniles. To improve and enhance education for them, the provincial CPC Committee issues the following instructions:

1. Fully understand that education for youths and juveniles is a major component part of the party's cause. The party committees at all levels must regard improving this work as a major aspect of ideological and political work, put it on the agenda, and get a good grasp of it. We should strive to gradually make this education a systematic, regular, and socialized affair in 3 to 5 years.
2. We must regard the establishment of communist ideals as the fundamental content of education for youths and juveniles.
3. Step up education in law and discipline for youths and juveniles and do a good job of work regarding young delinquents. Through the efforts of all sectors of society, by 1990 the youths and juveniles in the province should know, understand, and obey the law.
4. Vigorously cultivate advanced and model figures with the characteristics of the era, to encourage young people to go on advancing.
5. Mobilize the forces of all sectors to create an excellent social environment for educating youths and juveniles.

6. The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over CYL work and set specific demands and tasks for this work in light of the party's central tasks. The special role of the CYL in uniting and educating youths and juveniles should be brought into full play. Spending on CYL and young pioneers activities should be increased as much as possible, to meet their work needs. Funds specially allocated for the education of youths and juveniles must not be cancelled, and we must ensure that they are indeed spent on this education.

/9738

CSO: 4005/659

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

CONCLUSION OF CPPCC SESSION--The fourth session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC concluded in Xining on 30 April. Present at the closing ceremony were leaders of the party and government in the province Yin Kesheng, Song Ruixiang, Liu Feng, Huanjuecailang, (Lu Baoyun), (Tang Zhengren), Zhao Haifeng, Ma Wanli, and Song Lin. Zhang Guosheng, member of the CPPCC Standing Committee, was also present. Provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman Han Yingxuan presided. Comrade Yin Kesheng made a speech in which he congratulated the session on its success on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government. He praised the work of the provincial CPPCC in recent years. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Apr 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4005/659

27 May 1986

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HONG XUEZHI INSPECTS PLA UNITS IN ANHUI

OW280612 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

/Excerpts/ Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department, recently led a work group to inspect the work of the Anhui Military District. He separately met with the cadres of the headquarters of the military district and the units directly under it, and the comrades of the PLA medical teams working in old revolutionary base areas in Anhui. He set some demands for their work.

During his meeting with the cadres of the military district headquarters and the units directly under it, Hong Xuezhi pointed out: The PLA should subordinate itself to national economic construction, which is in the interest of the whole, and should not expect too much from the state. It should try to solve some of its problems itself. On the one hand, it should make careful calculations and scientific arrangements for proper use and management of available funds and materials to ensure that priority needs are met and consideration is also given to ordinary needs. On the other hand, it should broaden sources of income, reduce expenditures, develop production, and bring into full play its own strong points to develop livestock breeding and agricultural and sideline production where state policy and law permit. It should pay attention to stopping up loopholes and preventing wastes. On the question of how to improve party style, correct unhealthy tendencies, and enforce financial and economic discipline, it should take the lead and set a good example, just as Vice Chairman Yang of the Military Commission said at the central meeting attended by 8,000 people.

During his inspection tour of the Anhui Military District, Hong Xuezhi also received the comrades of the PLA medical teams working in old revolutionary base areas in Anhui and inquired them about the details of their work and life.

He also set specific demands for the medical teams with regard to their working methods.

/12228

CSO: 4005/658

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION LEADERS TAKE LEGAL EXAM

OW260549 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 24 Apr 86

/Article by reporter Li Yuezhu/

/Excerpts/ Shenyang, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 200 leading cadres at and above the division level of Shenyang Military Region sat for an exam together in a central examination hall today to see how much they have learned after attending classes on the popularization of legal knowledge.

Commander Liu Jingson, Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua, and other leading comrades of the Military Region all took part in the exam. They all did well for the exam, getting an average of 90 percent.

The Shenyang Military Region party committee held that without exception, soldiers should also control their own actions in accordance with the law of the state. Leading cadres should be the first to study, understand, observe, and apply law. This is the key to their success in leading the PLA units under their command to observe and abide by law and discipline.

The Shenyang Military Region party committee has run a study class for all principal leading comrades of its units at and above the division level. This offered them an opportunity to make a further and systematic study of the basic contents of China's Constitution and its Criminal Law, Conscription Law, Marriage Law, Provisions Concerning Punishment Called for by the Maintenance of Social Order, and the Provisional Regulations "Concerning Punishments to Soldiers Committing the Crime of Dereliction of Duty," as well as the Inheritance Law, Economic Contract Law, Criminal Procedure Law, Civil Litigation Law, and laws concerning the system of lawyers and the notarization system. The purpose is to help them get rid of such erroneous concepts as "power instead of law," "punishment in place of law," and "personal feelings taking precedence of law" which existed in their minds to one extent or another. The exam was an examination of the results of their study.

/12228

CSO: 4005/658

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EX-SERVICEMEN FIND EMPLOYMENT--Shanghai, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The 10,000 Shanghai ex-servicemen and women who have left the forces over the past year have all been employed, a city official said today. Their demobilization was part of a national program to cut the PLA by 1 million, which was announced last June. Last September, Shanghai Municipal Council asked district and county authorities to help find jobs for the ex-servicemen and women. Timber, steel and cement has been provided for more than 15,00 ex-soldiers who had back to rural areas and needed to build houses. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 28 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S DEFENSE WORKS--Wang Baotian, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and commander of the provincial military district, inspected people's defense works in the capital of the province this morning. Comrade Wang Baotian called for adapting people's defense to the current change in strategic thinking, subordinating it to and having it serve the four modernizations, combining the use of people's defense works in peacetime with the use of them in war, and making use of them at present. It is necessary to bring the strategic role of people's defense works into full play and at the same time to increase their social and economic benefits. /Text/ /Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86 OW/ 12228

JINAN COMMANDER ATTENDS CEREMONY--An exhibition sponsored by the Political Department of the Jinan Military Region on fine art works and photographs collected from the PLA campaign of being loyal to the motherland opened at the exhibition hall of the military region on the morning of 24 April. Attending the opening ceremony of the exhibit were responsible persons from the Jinan Military Region, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Culture Department, the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the provincial military district, and from other departments concerned. Li Jiulong, commander of the military region, cut the ribbon of the opening ceremony. /Excerpt/ /Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 86 SK/ 12228

NANJING COMMANDER VISITS EXHIBITION--Nanjing, 2 May (XINHUA)--The Nanjing Military Region held a veteran soldiers' calligraphy and painting exhibition yesterday. Among the visitors to the exhibition were Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region; Wu Zhongqi, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Calligraphy Association; and Zhang Tianmin, a famous painter and vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Artists Association. /Excerpts/ /Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0819 GMT 2 May 86 OW/ 12228

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI: RAID ON LIBYA SHOWS U.S. 'FEROCIOUS' NATURE

OW261256 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] A folk adage says it well: It is easy to change rivers and mountains but hard to change a person's nature. A bloodthirsty wolf will never change its killing nature. With its armed aggression of Libya, the U.S. imperialists have once again bared their ferocious nature to the whole world. The difference between the U.S. imperialists and a wolf is that when a wolf attacks, it does so directly without any sham excuses; when the U.S. imperialists attack people of other nations, they always try to find high-sounding excuses.

In the past, when the U.S. imperialists defended Taiwan, carried out aggression against Korea, attempted to invade northeast China, frenziedly bombed out cities and towns, and carried out armed intervention in Vietnam, they used the excuse of opposing communist aggression. The excuse for their recent wanton and indiscriminate bombing of Libya is that Libya threatened the security of the United States with terrorism. This is 100-percent gangster logic.

Libya's population is about that of the U.S. capital. It is several thousand kilometers away from the United States. It has no ICBM's, not even any medium-range guided missiles. How can it threaten the security of a nuclear power that is armed to the teeth? While the U.S. imperialists wantonly and indiscriminately bombed Libya, Reagan, swollen with arrogance, called the U.S. troops an intimidating force, implying that from now on, anyone who does not yield to U.S. hegemony or dare to implement policies not conforming to U.S. interests will be charged with threatening U.S. security and punished accordingly.

In carrying out armed aggression against Libya, the U.S. imperialists aim not only at teaching Libya and other small countries of the Third World a lesson but also at giving a warning to our country.

In recent years, although some people have striven to forge firm economic and military ties with the United States and have made major concessions to the United States in many areas, the U.S. imperialists, who have always regarded communism and the socialist countries as enemies, have always used their armed might as the principal support in their dealings with China. For

instance, the United States supplies Taiwan with great quantities of new weapons and conducts frequent joint military exercises with Japan and South Korea in areas adjacent to China's territorial waters; and the United States' strategic nuclear missiles are aimed at over 100 important military targets and industrial bases inside China.

The President once ordered the U.S. 7th Fleet and its armed forces stationed in the Asian-Pacific region to take immediate action and protect the freedom and independence of the people of Taiwan if its security was threatened by mainland China. The recent U.S. attack on Libya can serve as an excellent antidote to those people who still persist in a pro-U.S. policy and harbor illusions about the U.S. imperialists.

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CSO: 4005/680

JPRS-CPS-86-049
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BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

CANCELING YANG DEZHI'S U.S. VISIT--A tide of protest against U.S. imperialism's barbarous raids on Libya is rising in the world with each passing day. For this reason, some leading comrades of our army have suggested that Comrade Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States in May be postponed or canceled.
[Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 29 Apr 86 OW]
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CSO: 4005/680

TAIWAN

OFFICIALS MEET WITH PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY

Li Teng-hui Offers Agricultural Aid

OW021057 Taipei CNA in English 1026 GMT 2 May 86

/Text/ Taipei, 2 May (CNA)--Vice President Li Teng-hui told visiting Philippine officials Friday that the government and people of the Republic of China are more than willing to extend agricultural and other necessary assistance to help the Philippines reconstruct its national economy.

Li made the remarks when receiving Philippine visitors headed by Domingo Lee, special advisor to President Corazon Aquino in charge of Philippine-Chinese affairs, at the Presidential Office Friday morning. The visitors included Agapito "Butz" Aquino, also a presidential special advisor and younger brother of Benigno Aquino, the assassinated husband of President Aquino.

The vice president, an agricultural expert who received his PhD degree from Cornell University of the United States, said the Philippines has to accelerate its agricultural development and land reform to win the support of Filipino farmers so that the communist "New People's Army" guerrillas will not be able to further take advantage of the deteriorating living standards in rural areas. The ROC is in the position to extend its expertise and assistance to the Philippines in this field, Li said.

Domingo Lee and Butz Aquino, on behalf of the Aquino Government, expressed thanks to the ROC Government for the offering of a helping hand. They said they hope that joint projects and agricultural development and trade will be worked out soon between the governments and private sectors of the two countries so that the Philippines can start to rebuild its national economy and improve the living standards of the Filipino people.

Besides the development of agriculture and agrobusiness, Butz Aquino told a press conference earlier in the morning that "We (the Filipinos) would like to take advantage of this golden opportunity to expand trade and agricultural cooperation with the Republic of China on Taiwan."

Domingo Lee, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Taipei 30 April to inspect the Asian Exchange Center, Inc., the Philippine representation office established in 1975. The trip is Lee's first in his current capacity.

Butz Aquino, heading a five-man delegation of Filipino businessmen, came here Wednesday to expand joint business ventures and explore the possibility of acquiring appropriate technology for agroindustrial development. They also hope to continue the exchange of business, technical and cultural information and mutual sharing of resources with the ROC.

Yu Kuo-hwa Meets Envoy

OW061129 Taipei CNA in English 0933 GMT 6 May 86

/Text/ Taipei, 6 May (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa has said that the Republic of China /ROC/ on Taiwan is a good example of national development for the Philippines to follow and the ROC Government is willing to assist the Philippine Government in striving for economic success.

Yu made the remarks when receiving Domingo Lee, special advisor to President Corazon Aquino, at the Executive Yuan Monday afternoon. Lee arrived here 30 April for his first trip to Taipei in his current capacity.

During the 30-minute meeting, the premier recounted the successful development of the Republic of China in national economy, foreign trade, democracy, land reform and social welfare. This would well serve as an example for the Philippines to follow, Yu said, adding that the ROC Government is willing to extend whatever necessary assistance to its closest neighbor to the south in its effort to further strengthening the substantive relations between the two countries.

Lee said there is no doubt that the Aquino Government is sincere in seeking closer cooperative ties with the Republic of China at a time when the Philippines is revitalizing its national development.

While here, Lee has met Vice President Lee Teng Hui, Mah Soo-lay, secretary general of the Kuomintang's Central Committee, Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih and other government officials and parliamentarians. The visitor is scheduled to return home 7 May.

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